

DUNNE & CO.,
HORTICULTURAL SUPPLIES,

50 WEST 30TH STREET,

NEW YORK.

....SELECTED NURSERY STOCK....

SEEDS,

PLANTS,

BULBS,

FERTILIZERS,

RUSTIC WORK,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ALL MATERIALS USED IN LANDSCAPE WORK. —

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CATALOGUE. In making our Catalogues, we avoid giving descriptions or using illustrations so extravagantly worded or so overdrawn as to deceive rather than enlighten our patrons, considering well the fact that a nurseryman's catalogue should be rational in its tone, educational in its matter, and as clearly descriptive of the things offered as the limited space will allow.

We have endeavored herein to give a list of the most popular older varieties which have been found best adapted to this latitude, together with such new acquisitions as give promise of real merit. To all these we give characteristic qualities and an idea of their nature and habits. In the case of some of the newer varieties, which we have not yet tested thoroughly, we have inserted the descriptions given by the introducer.

We do not recommend everything in this Catalogue as being the very best or most desirable for everybody. Some varieties are best adapted to certain localities, others are singular or grotesque specimens of plant growth, admired by many and wanted by only a few. Of many species, the distinction between varieties is so slight that none but experts or amateurs will appreciate them, but it is our business to cater for all tastes, and therefore it is necessary to enumerate many things which are only valuable because rare or odd.

STOCK. We strive for superiority of quality and genuineness of variety in all our productions, knowing that with the majority of tree-planters, life is too short to be wasted in nursing trees or plants of a sickly, delicate growth, or to be deceived with poor, worthless varieties, when for little if any additional cost strong, healthy and reliable ones can be retained. Therefore, if our prices on any article may appear higher than those of some of our competitors, be assured that they are only enough higher to compensate for the superiority in quality that we expect to give every purchaser.

TERMS. Net cash or satisfactory reference. Orders from unknown parties, whose financial rating is not recorded, must be accompanied by a Draft on New York, Registered Letter or Money Order.

ORDERS. Please write orders on separate sheet, apart from the body of the letter, and be very particular to give name and address distinctly, thus facilitating execution and preventing errors.

PACKING AND SHIPPING. No charge is made for packing or for delivery to freight depots or express offices in New York. Plain and explicit shipping directions should be given with every order, naming mode and route for forwarding; otherwise we will use our own judgment, but, upon delivery to railroad, steamboat or express companies, our responsibility ceases, and they alone must be held accountable for loss or delay.

ERRORS. In the press of business, errors sometimes may occur, of which we desire to be informed at once, that we may make proper amends, as we wish to render full satisfaction to all favoring us with their custom.

SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.

So great is the annual loss of trees, owing to their roots being exposed to the air unnecessarily, that we once more urge the necessity of keeping the roots protected as much as possible while they are out of the ground. The exposing of the roots of some kinds of trees to a severe drying wind or a hot sun for an hour is sure death to them. Particularly is this the case with evergreens, as their sap is of a resinous nature, which, when it becomes dried, cannot be restored to its normal condition, either by soaking in water or by any other means.

Trees will flourish in almost any good farm soil. The kind of land for trees is of less importance than its proper preparation. It should be well drained, either naturally or artificially, and well manured and thoroughly worked before planting. If you would have the best results, prepare the ground carefully. If you are not ready to plant trees immediately upon their arrival, they should be unpacked at once and heeled-in. That is, place them in an upright position, or nearly so, and cover the roots thoroughly with well-pulverized soil; press this firmly around them, and they can remain thus for a long time without injury.

Do not unpack trees while it is freezing. If they are received in a frozen condition, or in freezing weather, keep them in a cool situation but free from frost, until they are perfectly thawed. If deciduous trees are miscarried or delayed, so as to become dried or shriveled, bury the whole tree in the ground, and let it remain six or eight days before planting. The puddling of the roots of all trees and plants in a thin mud before planting is a most excellent practice, and ought to be more generally adopted. **Remove all the label wires from the trees,** that they may not cut or destroy the branches. Preserve a record of the names and order of the varieties in a book; it will be a benefit and satisfaction in the future.

All fruit and shade trees should be trimmed when they are planted. Cut back the previous year's growth one-half its length at least, and, frequently, it is best to remove even more than this in standard trees, aiming to form rounded or low, pyramidal heads. Trim dwarf trees into pyramids, with the lowest branches not more than two or three feet from the ground; prune all bruised or broken roots.

In planting trees, always dig a hole large enough to receive the roots without twisting or crowding. After placing the tree in the hole about as deep as it had stood in the nursery, fill in all around it with good soil, being careful to keep the roots in their natural position, and press the ground firmly about them. After filling the hole, it is of great advantage to cover the ground for two or three feet around the tree with a mulching or covering of litter or long manure; this will keep the roots from drying out in summer, and will prevent the ground from freezing and thawing. Upon the approach of winter, remove the mulching some distance from the stems of the trees, to prevent its harboring ground-mice to girdle them.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING TREES.

Standard Apples	24 to 32 feet apart	Grapes	8 to 10 feet apart
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	16 to 20 "	Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 "
Duke and Morello Cherries, medium growers	10 to 15 "	Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 5 by 5 to 7
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces	12 to 18 "	Asparagus	1 to 1½ by 5 to 8
Dwari Pears	8 to 10 "	Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 4
Dwari Apples	6 to 8 "	" for garden culture	1 by 2 feet apart

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

35 feet apart each way	36	15 feet apart each way	194	5 feet apart each way	1,742
30 " " " "	49	12 " " " "	301	4 " " " "	2,723
25 " " " "	70	10 " " " "	436	3 " " " "	4,840
20 " " " "	110	8 " " " "	681	2 " " " "	10,890
18 " " " "	135	6 " " " "	1,210	1 foot " " "	43,660

To ascertain the number of trees or plants required to plant an acre, multiply together the distance each way the plants are to be set, and divide (the number of square feet per acre) by the amount.

DUNNE & CO., Horticultural Supplies,

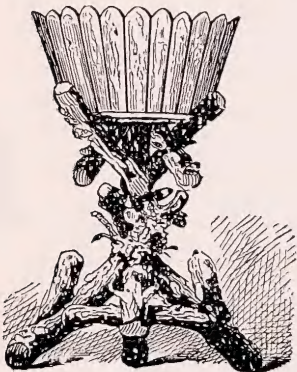
50 West 30th Street,
NEW YORK.

HANGING BASKET



DIAM.	EACH	DIAM.	EACH
8 ins.	...\$0.75	12 ins.	...\$1.50
9 "	... 1.00	13 "	... 1.75
10 "	... 1.25	15 "	... 2.25

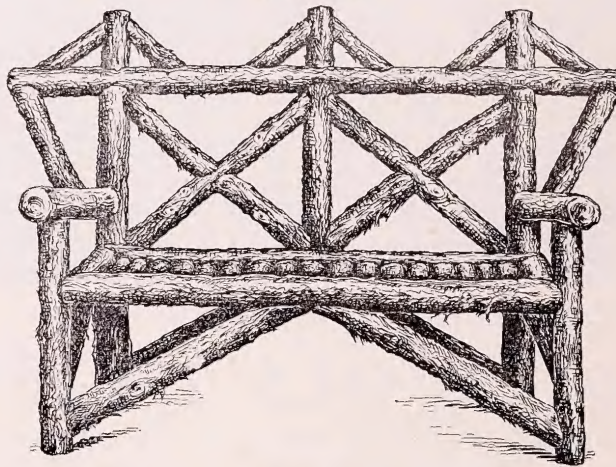
PEALED CEDAR VASE



DIAM.	EACH
15 inches	...\$7.00

RED CEDAR SETTEE

Very Strong and
Ornamental



LENG.	EACH	LENG.	EACH
3½ feet	...\$7.00	5 feet	...\$10.00
4 "	... 8.00	5½ "	... 11.00
4½ "	... 9.00	6 "	... 12.00

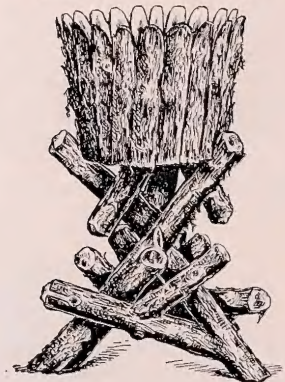
OBLONG VASE



LENGTH	EACH	LENGTH	EACH
18 inches	...\$5.00	30 inches	...\$7.00
24 "	... 6.00	36 "	... 8.00

RED CEDAR VASE

Ornamental for Lawns, &c.



DIAM.	EACH
16 inches	...\$5.00

Selected Nursery Stock
SEEDS, PLANTS,
BULBS,
FERTILIZERS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

AND ALL MATERIALS USED IN LANDSCAPE WORK.

Rustic Chairs, Settees, Stands, Hanging Baskets, Window Boxes, Vases, Stump
Boxes, Bird Cages, Etc.

Special Attention Given to the Construction of Rustic Summer Houses, Arbors,
Bridges, Gateways, Etc.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED AND WORK EXECUTED IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.



AVENUE OF PIN OAKS AT DOSORIS, LONG ISLAND.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

OUR ORNAMENTAL TREES have been grown under a thorough, clean system of cultivation, and frequently transplanted. They are free from borers, and are in a vigorous, healthy condition. Those who wish trees in large quantities will be given **special quotations upon application.**

REDUCED RATES are given to land improvement companies or other enterprises needing a large number of moderate-sized trees. **Large specimen trees** of many of these varieties can be furnished at advanced rates.

DECIDUOUS TREES may be transplanted at any time after the falling of the leaves in autumn, and before the starting of the buds in spring, provided the earth is not frozen. Be careful to have the holes large enough to receive the roots without crowding, and do not put any manure in contact with the roots. Trim back the trees before planting, cutting off at least one-half of last season's growth.

ACACIA Julibrissin (SILK TREE). Very fine, sensitive foliage. One of the most curious and showy of the Acacias. 75 cts.

ACER (MAPLE). See page 5.

ALDER, Cut-Leaved (*Alnus glutinosa laciniata imperialis*). Pyramidal form; moderate grower; grayish green, deeply cut leaves; symmetrical; very ornamental. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts.

European (*A. glutinosa*). A very rapid-growing tree that does equally well on wet or dry land; erect and symmetrical. Could be used to advantage in any damp situation, where other trees will not grow. 8 ft., 50 cts.; 12 ft., \$1.

Speckled (*A. incana*). A vigorous grower, of fine habit, with broad, oval leaves, rounded at base. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis (SERVICE BERRY OR SHAD FLOWER). A small, slender tree or shrub that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers, about the time shad are running up the rivers. It is very conspicuous and showy. 50 cts.

ASH, American or White (*Fraxinus alba*). A native tree of rapid growth, very symmetrical form and beautiful appearance. Desirable on lawns, drives or in parks, and very valuable for timber. 8 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 16 ft., \$3.

European (*F. excelsior*). Similar to the American, but grows taller; the foliage is smaller and darker. 8 ft., 50 cts.; 16 ft., \$3.

Flowering (*F. ornus*). Smaller than the preceding; bears showy clusters of greenish white flowers. 8 to 9 ft., 75 cts.

Mountain (*Sorbus aucuparia*). A small, pretty tree with pinnate foliage. It bears clusters of bright red berries in autumn, which are very handsome; must be examined in spring and autumn to keep out borers. 6 ft., 50 cts.; 8 ft., 75 cts.

Mountain, Oak-Leaved (*S. Quercifolia*). Dwarf variety with leaves like those of an oak. Handsome small tree. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

BEECH, American (*Fagus ferruginea*). A native forest tree of rapid growth. Uniformly symmetrical and handsome; much used for avenues, screens and lawns. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.



Purple-Leaved Beech. (See page 3.)



Red-Flowering Dogwood.

BEECH, European (*Fagus sylvatica*). Of slower growth than the American; well adapted for screens or specimen trees. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

Purple-Leaved (*F. purpurea*). The foliage, which is a dark purple color, produces a most effective contrast to the green of other trees. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50; 7 to 8 ft., \$2.

Weeping (*F. pendula*). See Weeping Trees, page 7.

BIRCH, Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Betula laciniata pendula*). See Weeping Trees, page 7.

Paper, or Canoe (*B. papyracea*). Native of America. Forms a large tree; bark snowy white; leaves large and handsome. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

Purple-Leaved (*B. populifolius purpurea*). Foliage dark, resembling that of the purple beech; forms striking contrast with other trees. 3 to 5 ft., \$1.

Sweet (*B. lenta*). This is the Sweet Birch of our forests; of ornamental, symmetrical growth. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

White (*B. alba*). Hardy ornamental tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

Yellow (*B. lutea*). Large, upright tree, with some of the characteristics of the preceding, but with a peculiar yellow bark. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

CATALPA speciosa (INDIAN BEAN). A variety of exceedingly rapid growth, with spreading, irregular form. The great durability of its wood after being cut, either as boards, posts or rails, renders it very valuable as a timber tree, and its large, heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purplish flowers in midsummer make it an attractive ornamental tree for the lawn. 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50.

Aurea. A distinct new variety, with fine, yellowish foliage. Novel and attractive. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

Purpurea. The young growth and foliage is of a purplish or bronzy hue. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

Bungei (DWARF CATALPA). A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high and twice as broad, forming a great bush clothed with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy dwarf trees, there are few that are more effective as foliage plants for park or lawn. When grafted 6 feet high, it makes a dense, globular head. Grafted, finely headed, 1-yr. trees, 75 cts.; 2-yr., \$1.50.

Kämpferi (JAPAN). A tall variety, closely resembling the *C. Bignonoides*, but is sometimes confused with *C. Bungei*. 7 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1; 15 ft., \$2.50.

CHERRY, Black (*Cerasus avium*). The native Wild Cherry. Flowers of rich fragrance, borne in racemes. Fruit small, round, black, succulent and sugary; flesh adheres to the stone. Makes a very ornamental tree, especially desirable for grouping. 6 to 7 feet, 50 cts.

Bird (*Prunus padus*). A symmetrical tree, which bears long, pendent clusters of white flowers in early summer. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

Double White (*C. flore alba plena*). A remarkably beautiful tree when in bloom in May. The fine double flowers are so profuse as to conceal the branches, making the tree appear a mass of whiteness. 6 to 7 feet, 75 cts.

CHESTNUTS. See Nuts, page 34. Also desirable shade trees.

CYPRESS, Deciduous (*Taxodium distichum*). A handsome tree of symmetrical habit, with very fine, airy tufts of delicate, feathery foliage. Ornamental for lawn planting. 5 ft., 50 cts.; 7 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

Weeping. See Weeping Trees, page 7.

DOGWOOD, Red-Flowering (*Cornus florida rubra*). New and a rare introduction. Similar to the common type, except in color of the flowers, which are rich, rosy red. The two varieties together make a fine contrast. 4 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

Weeping (*C. florida pendula*). See Weeping Trees, page 7.

White (*C. florida*). An ornamental, spreading, irregularly-shaped tree, that produces large, white flowers in spring and rich crimson foliage in autumn. 4 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

ELM, American (*Ulmus Americana*). This native tree combines in a wonderful degree gracefulness, beauty and majesty; it is of rapid growth, and is very desirable for avenue or lawn decoration. 8 to 9 ft., 60 cts.; 10 ft., \$1; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.

English (*U. campestris*). An erect, lofty tree of rapid, compact growth; has smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American, with rougher, darker bark. 8 to 9 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 15 ft., \$2.50.

Weeping (*U. montana pendula*). See Weeping Trees, page 7.

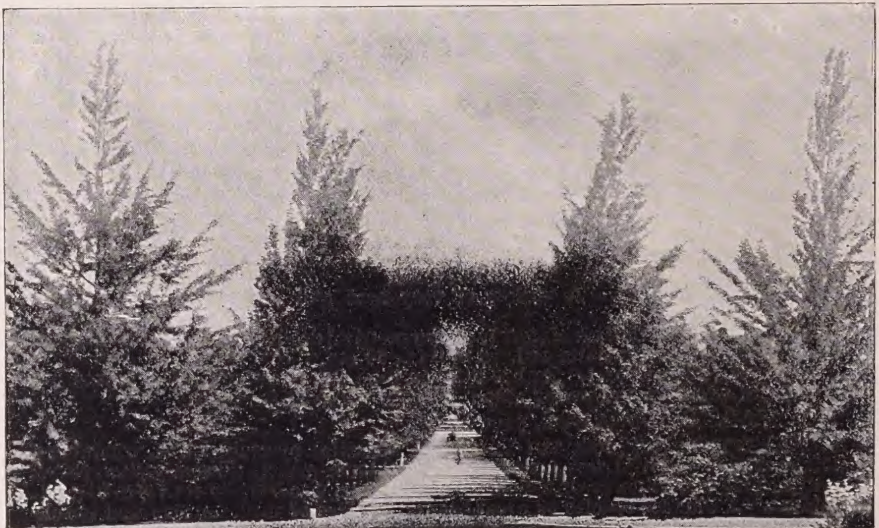
GINGKO, or MAIDENHAIR (*Salisburia Adiantifolia*). A small, straight tree, with singular, beautiful foliage, resembling the Maidenhair Fern, or Adiantum; hardy and desirable. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 7 ft., \$1.

HICKORY, Shellbark (*Carya alba*). See Nuts, page 35.

HORNBEAM (*Carpinus Betulus*). A small, native tree of thick, bushy habit. Useful for screens or hedges, and will flourish in the shade. The foliage and bark somewhat resemble that of the American beech. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

HORSE CHESTNUT, Red (*Aesculus rubicunda*). Beautiful, slow-growing tree with rosy red flowers. Leaves of deeper green than the White-flowering, and blooms later. One of the most beautiful ornamental trees. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

White (*A. Hippocastanum*). A well-known, healthy, hardy tree, with large, rich foliage. A very fine and symmetrical shade tree of moderate growth; bears annually, after attaining maturity, an abundance of beautiful, creamy white, fragrant flowers. One of the most desirable deciduous trees. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 9 ft., \$2.



Avenue of Ginkgo Trees in Washington, D. C.



Magnolia conspicua,

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD, American (*Cercis Canadensis*). Very showy and beautiful when in bloom. All the branches and twigs are covered with a mass of small pink flowers early in the spring, before the leaves appear. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

Japan (*C. Japonica*). A rare and beautiful tree from Japan; dwarf and bushy in habit of growth. The flowers are larger and of a more brilliant color than in our American species, and produced in such profusion that the entire bush is covered with a mass of bright rose-colored bloom before the leaves appear. This is succeeded by rich, glossy green foliage. Attractive during the whole season. 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

KÖELREUTERIA paniculata. A low tree, which bears large panicles of showy yellow flowers about midsummer, when there is but little bloom, succeeded by singular balloon-like seed-pods in autumn. 7 to 9 ft., \$1.

LARCH, European (*Larix Europæa*). A conifer, with deciduous leaves; has slender, drooping branches and soft, light green foliage. 3 to 5 ft., 50c.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

LINDEN, or BASSWOOD (*Tilia Americana*). A rapid-growing tree with round, symmetrical head; has small pale yellow flowers in early summer. Desirable either for lawn or avenue. 8 ft., 75c.; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.; 11 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

Broad-Leaved (*T. platyphylla*). An upright, handsome grower; one of the finest. 8 ft., 75 cts.; 9 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

European (*T. sylvestris*). A variety of very neat and compact habit of growth. 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis laciniata*). A symmetrical cut-leaved, pyramidal variety, branches of which are quite red. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

Silver-Leaved (*T. argentea*). Rather smaller than the American. The leaves are downy and white on the under side. 8 ft., \$1; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

LIQUIDAMBAR. See Sweet Gum, page 6.

MAGNOLIA acuminata (CUCUMBER TREE). A beautiful pyramidal tree, attaining a height of 60 to 90 ft. Leaves very long and bluish green; flowers yellow, tinted with purple; fruit when green resembles a cucumber. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

Conspicua. A Chinese species of great beauty. A tree of medium size and shrub-like growth while young, attaining the height of a tree in time. Large, pure white flowers, borne in great profusion before the leaves. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

MAGNOLIA glauca. This is the native *Magnolia* of the swamps, much admired for the beauty of its foliage, but especially for the elegance of its pure white flowers, which are very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

Grandiflora (SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA). A magnificent evergreen tree; native of the southern states, but will flourish in favored positions as far north as Pennsylvania. One of the most beautiful *Magnolias*, and its large, rich green, glossy leaves make it a favorite tree wherever it can be grown. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

Lennei. Bushy tree; flowers cup-shaped and large; dark rose, lighter within. One of the most desirable. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

Macrophylla (GREAT-LEAVED MAGNOLIA). Leaves 2 to 3 feet long, pubescent and white beneath; flowers from 8 to 12 inches wide, pure white and very fragrant; rare. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 7 ft., \$2.

Norbertiana. Flowers very large, 8 or 10 inches in diameter; upper side of petal white, under surface purple; a very handsome tree. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

Stellata (HALL'S JAPAN). A dwarf, shrubby species, with pure white flowers. The petals are long, narrow and more numerous than any other variety; it blooms earlier than the others; new and scarce, but very desirable. 2 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., bushy, \$4.

Soulangeana. A beautiful variety, closely resembling *M. conspicua*. Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped, 3 to 5 inches in diameter; large, glossy, massive foliage. One of the hardiest and finest of the foreign *Magnolias*. Blooms later than *M. conspicua*. 4 ft., \$1.25; 5 ft., \$1.50.

Tripetala (UMBRELLA TREE). A rapid-growing tree, with large foliage, disposed in a circle around the end of the branches like an umbrella. It blooms in midsummer, and its white flowers are succeeded by large, rose-colored fruit cones, which are quite ornamental. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.



Deciduous Cypress. (See page 3.)

MAPLE, Ash-Leaved (*Acer Negundo*). A rapid grower; the foliage somewhat resembles that of the ash; form irregular and spreading; shape improved by pruning; a desirable shade tree. 7 ft., 50 cts.; 9 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

English Cork (*A. campestre*). Of slow growth and rounded form, with small, neat foliage; a very hardy and attractive tree, that deserves more general cultivation. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 6 ft., 75 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

Japanese (*A. polymorphum*). See page 6.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). A native of Europe. Large, handsome tree, of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep-green, shining foliage. Its compact habit and stout, vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for the street, park or garden. 8 ft., 60 cts.; 10 ft., \$1; 11 to 12 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50 each, according to stockiness and development.

Norway, Reitenbach's (*A. platanoides Reitenbachii*). A variety with dark purple leaves in the spring, changing to a lighter color later in the season. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.

Norway, Schwedler's (*A. platanoides Schwedleri*). Purple-leaved Norway Maple. A new, distinct, conspicuous variety, with bronzy red or purple foliage; one of the most desirable trees of recent introduction. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

Red (*A. colchicum rubrum*). Slow-growing, with rounded form; young foliage and wood are bright red or crimson. 4 ft., 50 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

Scarlet (*A. rubrum*). A fine native variety; the buds are crimson in spring before the leaves appear; the foliage changes to dazzling scarlet, crimson and orange in the autumn. 7 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.

Silver (*A. dasycarpum*). The very rapid growth, spreading branches and silvery foliage of this well-known tree have induced its extensive planting for ornament and shade; thrives in nearly all soils. 10 ft., 30 cts.; 12 ft., 50 cts.; 14 ft., 75 cts. to \$1.50, according to stockiness and development.

Silver, Wier's Cut-Leaved (*A. dasycarpum Wierii laciniatum*). A very beautiful cut-leaved variety, with a distinct and graceful habit. 8 ft., 75 cts.; 10 ft., \$1.50.

Sugar, or Rock (*A. saccharinum*). For most purposes we consider this the most desirable shade tree in cultivation. For planting along drives or avenues, it is unsurpassed for beauty or adaptability; moderate-growing, long-lived, symmetrical in habit, casting dense shade. 8 to 9 ft., 50 cts.; 10 ft., 75 cts. to \$1.50, according to stockiness and development; 12 to 16 ft., \$1.50 to \$5, according to stockiness and development.

Sycamore (*A. pseudo-platanus*). A rapid grower and a valuable shade tree. 8 ft., 50 cts.; 10 ft., \$1; 11 to 12 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50, according to stockiness and development.

Sycamore, Variegated (*A. pseudo-platanus variegata*). Similar to the above, but of slower growth, and has strongly variegated foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 5 ft., \$1.

Tartarian (*A. Tataricum*). A small-sized distinct species; light-colored, attractive, small leaves which shade to a beautiful scarlet in the autumn, making this one of the most attractive dwarf trees. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.

MULBERRIES. See Fruit Department, following pages.

OAK, English (*Quercus robur*).

Royal Oak of England. A fine, stately ornamental tree, of moderate growth. 7 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 9 ft., \$1; 10 to 11 ft., \$1.50.

Golden (*Q. robur ped. var. Concordia*). A superb variety, with orange-yellow leaves, which retain their golden tint throughout the season. Slow growth. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

Mossy-Cup (*Q. macrocarpa*). A stately, spreading tree, with large acorns, the cups of which are beautifully edged with gray moss. Very ornamental. 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50.



Norway Maple at Glenwood Nurseries.



Red Maple.

OAK, Pin (*Q. palustris*). A desirable variety, foliage of which is deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the branches droop gracefully; very effective. See illustration of avenue of Pin Oaks, given on page 2. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50 to \$3, according to stockiness and development.

Red (*Q. rubra*). One of the largest and quickest-growing of the Oaks. The young shoots are reddish, and so are the leaf-stems when matured. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

Scarlet (*Q. coccinea*). Valued for its beautiful scarlet foliage in the autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

Turkey (*Q. cerris*). Forms a fine, rounded head, of moderate growth. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

White (*Q. alba*). The noblest tree of American forests, retaining its vigor and increasing in grandeur for centuries. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. A rapid grower, with large leaves; presents a tropical effect when cut back every year, so as to produce the largest possible foliage. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

PEACH, Double-Flowering (*Persica flora plena*). The rare beauty of the Flowering Peach, with its great mass of bloom, renders it one of the most desirable spring-flowering trees. We offer the following varieties:

Pink-Flowering (*P. rosea*). 75 cts.

Purple-Leaved (*P. purpurea*). More dwarf than either of the others; has showy purple leaves. 75 cts.

Red-Flowering (*P. rubra*). 75 cts.

PLATANUS Orientalis (EUROPEAN BUTTOWOOD). A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly; very ornamental and entirely hardy; not subject to disease, like our native species. A good street or avenue tree. 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 9 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

POPLAR, Bolleana. A variety of pyramidal growth, resembling in form the Lombardy, but with strikingly white foliage. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

Carolina, or Cottonwood (*P. angulata*). Very desirable where quick shade is wanted, as it is one of the most rapid growing varieties, and will thrive where most other sorts fail. The leaves are glossy and the tree of clean habit. 10 to 12 ft., 75 cts.; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.25 to \$1.50; 16 to 18 ft., \$2.

Lombardy (*P. fastigiata*). Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and tall, spiry form, attaining a height of from 100 to 150 feet. Indispensable in landscape gardening to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees. Always a striking and conspicuous tree. 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., 75 cts.; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.



Acer Polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum.

PTELEA trifoliata, or **Hop Tree**. A dwarf-growing, shrub-like tree, bearing large clusters of fruit resembling hops. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

Trifoliata aurea (**GOLDEN HOP TREE**). A distinct, golden variety, with fine, yellow foliage, retaining its color well in summer; one of the handsomest golden-leaved novelties of recent introduction. 3 ft., 50 cts.

RHUS Cotinus (**PURPLE FRINGE, or SMOKE TREE**). A low, shrubby tree, covered in midsummer with large clusters of feathery flowers, which, when covered with dew, resemble a cloud of smoke or mist. Singular and beautiful. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

Cut-Leaved (*R. glabra laciniata*). Low tree or shrub, with deeply-cut, drooping leaves, which turn rich red in autumn. Desirable in clumps, to produce tropical effects. 3 ft., 50 cts.

Osbeck's Chinese (*R. Osbeckii*). Remarkably large and deeply cut leaves of tropical effect, assuming beautiful autumnal hues. The Sumacs are very popular for grouping. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

SWEET GUM, or BILSTED (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). A stately tree, with glossy, star-shaped leaves. Its autumnal tints render it beautiful on lawn or avenue. The leaves are as beautifully cut as some of the Japan Maples. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 12 ft., \$2.50.

THORN, English Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*). The celebrated English hedge plant, which is noted the world over for the beauty it adds to the landscape. It bears a profusion of small, double, rose-shaped flowers, and is worthy of a place in every collection. We offer the following varieties:

Double Rose (*C. oxyacantha rosea plena*). Double rose-colored fragrant flowers, with white tips. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

Double White (*C. oxyacantha alba plena*). Small, double, white flowers, of great beauty. Ornamental foliage. Makes a fine contrast planted with the scarlet. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

Red (*C. oxyacantha coccinea*). Red-fruited and red-flowering. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

Scarlet (*C. oxyacantha coccinea fl. pl.*). Tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers large and double, bright scarlet. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). A tall, broad and pyramidal tree; grows rapidly. Bears pale yellow tulip-like flowers, somewhat resembling the magnolia, but much smaller. One of the most desirable hardy deciduous trees for lawn planting. 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

WALNUT, Black and White (*Juglans nigra* and *J. cinerea*). Large, spreading trees; desirable for shade and timber. See Nuts, page 35.

WILLOW, Golden-Barked (*Salix alba*, var. *vitellina*). A showy variety, with bright, golden bark; valuable for grouping with other showy-barked trees. 50 cts.

Laurel-Leaved (*S. pentandra*). Rapid-growing, with broad, very glossy, dark green leaves. An admirable tree for narrow streets and similar situations. 50 cts.

Rosemary-Leaved (*S. rosmarinifolia*). A native of this country, with lanceolate, silky leaves and a rounded head. When grafted the proper height it forms beautiful specimens, and when grown from cuttings, is quite an effective ornamental dwarf tree. 2-yr. grafts, 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; from cuttings, 25 cts.

Weeping (*S. Babylonica*). See Weeping Deciduous Trees

YELLOW-WOOD (*Virgilia lutea*, or *Cladrastis tinctoria*). A fine spreading tree of medium height, with smooth, gray bark like the beech, and bright yellow wood. The white flowers, in long, drooping clusters, resemble the bloom of the yellow locust. It is one of the most graceful flowering trees. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

JAPAN MAPLES.

(*Acer Polymorphum*.)

The Japan Maples are becoming more and more popular as they become better known. Their chief recommendation is their dwarf habit and attractive appearance. Some of them have foliage of medium size and of rich, bright hues, while that of others is deeply cut and of peculiar form. All are noted either for their singularity or beauty. Planted singly they are effective, but when planted in groups, embracing varieties possessing various desirable characteristics, they make a beautiful appearance throughout the season.

These beautiful maples grow slowly, and the demand is always in excess of the supply, so that prices remain about the same. From many varieties we have selected those below as among the best and most distinct. We offer American-grown plants of the following varieties at sizes and prices annexed.

These are much stronger and more robust than the imported plants.

The engraving in the upper left corner of this page shows the effectiveness of a well-grown Japanese Maple on the lawn. As the plant gains age it spreads broadly, and the foliage assumes great richness and vigor. The picture below was made from photographs of some leaves of the Japanese Maples, and will serve to give an idea of the great variety of form which is characteristic of the species. The colors included in the cluster ranged from bright yellow, through the greens to deepest crimson.

ACER Japonicum aureum (**GOLDEN-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE**). Very beautifully shaded with green and gold. Good habit of growth. 18 to 24 inches. \$2.

Polymorphum. A dwarf, low-growing tree or shrub, with small, deeply-lobed foliage of bright green, changing to deep autumnal hues. When pressed, the leaves are most desirable for home decoration in winter. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

P. atropurpureum (**BLOOD-LEAVED**). A bushy shrub, with dark purple, deeply-cut leaves. The young growth is brilliant crimson. A most desirable variety. 18 to 24 in., \$1; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$2.

P. atropurpureum dissectum (**CUT-LEAVED PURPLE**). Dwarf, weeping, graceful form; branchlets crimson; leaves deeply and finely cut into shred-like divisions; a beautiful rose-color when young, changing to a deep, dark purple. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.

P. palmatum. Strong grower, with broad, light green foliage. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.



Leaves of Japan Maple.



Weeping Elm.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

ASH, European Weeping. Rapid growing for a weeping tree; spreading and very pendulous in habit. Well adapted for forming arbors. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

BEECH, Weeping (*Fagus sylvatica pendula*). A moderate grower, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet; stem grows upright, while all the branches grow almost directly downward. A very attractive and ornamental tree for the lawn. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.

BIRCH, Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Betula laciniata pendula*). A drooping tree, with delicately cut leaves and white bark. Does not "weep" until it attains considerable size. Very ornamental and desirable. 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 9 feet, \$1.

ELM, Weeping (*Ulmus pendula*). An attractive variety, with large leaves and pendulous habit; graceful and symmetrical. 5 to 6 ft., extra large heads, \$1.50.

MOUNTAIN ASH, Weeping (*Sorbus Aucuparia pendula*). A singular weeping tree, with straggling branches, which bear clusters of red berries late in the season. Extra large heads, 75 cts.

WILLOW, Common Weeping (*Salix Babylonica*). This is the native Willow of Palestine, spoken of in the Bible. Rapid-growing, hardy and graceful. 5 to 6 ft., 40 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

Kilmarnock (*S. caprea pendula*). One of the most curious weeping trees in cultivation. The limbs all grow downward until they reach the ground, looking as if, by some strange freak of nature, the tree had become inverted. It seldom grows much taller than where grafted, branches spreading to several feet in diameter. 50 cts.

New American (*S. purpurea pendula*). Has beautiful, graceful foliage, borne on long, slender, pendulous branches; forms a fine, globular head. 50 cts.

NEWER WEeping TREES.

BIRCH, Elegant Weeping (*Betula alba pendula elegans*). A handsome variety, with weeping form. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

BIRCH, Young's Weeping (*B. Youngii*). A variety found trailing on the ground near Milford, England. When grafted it droops gracefully to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots. One of the most beautiful of the Weeping Birches. 5 ft., \$1.50.

CHERRY, Japan Weeping (*C. rosea pendula*). One of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender and fall gracefully to the ground. The flowers are beautiful rose-color. \$1.50.

CYPRESS, New Weeping (*Taxodium distichum novum*). Distinct weeping species, with branches curving directly downward, producing an irregular and grotesque effect. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

DOGWOOD, Weeping. A peculiar variety of weeping tree, making a straight, upward leader, while the side branches are gracefully pendulous. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

MULBERRY, Russian (TEAS' WEEPING). A graceful weeping tree of recent introduction; foliage handsomely cut, glossy and green. Exceedingly hardy. A most desirable tree for small lawns or cemetery planting. 2-yr. heads, \$1.

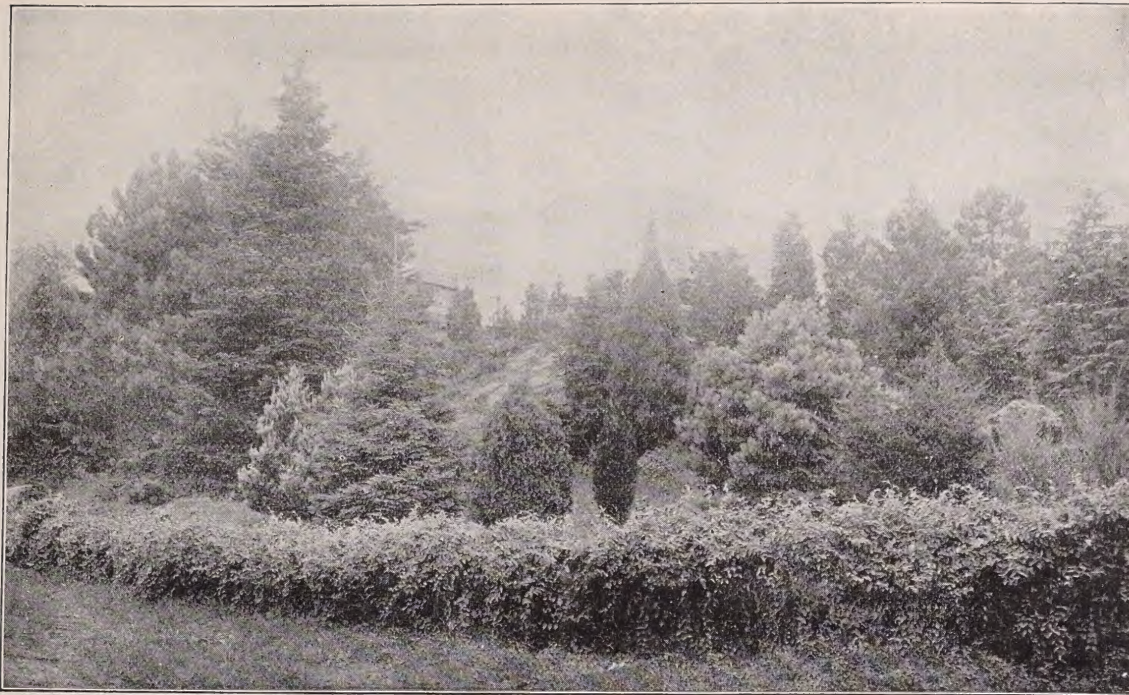
WILLOW, Wisconsin Weeping. A variety which is similar in all respects to the Babylonian Willow, except that it is more hardy. 1-yr., 25 cts.



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.



Weeping Mulberry at Glenwood Nurseries.



A model color effect obtained with Evergreens.

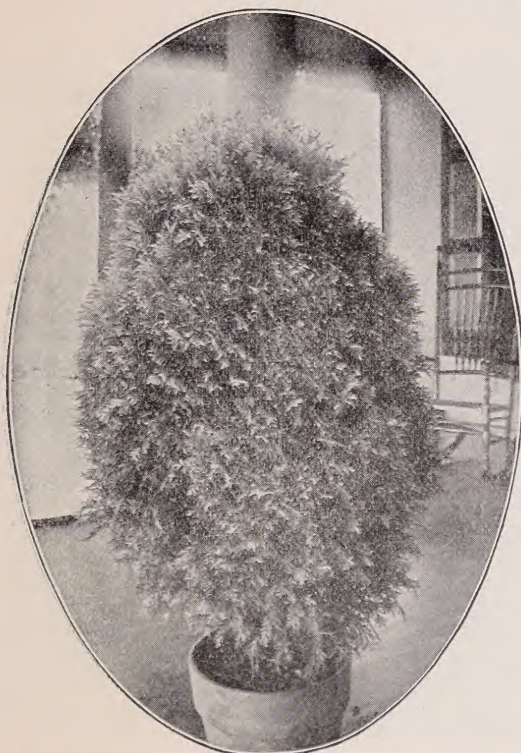
EVERGREEN TREES.

A most beautiful effect may be produced by planting Evergreens of moderate growth closely together in beds, care being taken to select varieties which contrast in color. The advantages resulting from the general planting of Evergreens are many, and no grounds are complete without them. They retain their beauty not only through summer's heat, but through winter's cold.

Once more we call attention to our large and varied stock of Evergreens, and to the advisability of their being more generally planted.

The increase in value of property ornamented in this way, and the benefits derived from having buildings protected from winter's storms by belts or large clumps of Evergreens, are many. Every one notices and admires the cheerful and comfortable appearance of the homes of the thrifty, who have improved their grounds with Evergreens, and property always commands higher prices in consequence of such improvement. A garden sheltered by tall Evergreen hedges will produce vegetables from one to two weeks earlier than an open field.

If those who wish to plant largely will correspond with or call on us, we will offer special inducements on certain varieties in quantity. We recommend spring planting for Evergreens. Our trees have been recently transplanted, and are remarkably well supplied with fibrous roots.



Thuya compacta. Photographed at Glenwood Nurseries.

ARBORVITÆ, American (*Thuya occidentalis*). Grows vigorously; has flat, light green foliage; excellent for screens and hedges; also ornamental for lawn planting. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; 7 ft., \$1; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Compacta (*T. compacta*). A very fine, densely branched, oval-shaped, dwarf variety; desirable for small lawns, evergreen beds and cemetery planting. Also beautiful for room decoration when grown in pots or tubs, as the specimen photographed will show. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 3½ ft., \$1.

George Peabody. This is a neat, dwarf tree; foliage yellowish green, with bright golden yellow tips; perfectly hardy; it was introduced from England, and is certainly one of our handsomest golden Evergreens. 2 to 3 ft., \$1. Illustrated on page 9.

Globe (*T. globosa*). Very dense and dwarf, forming a round ball without any training; distinct, hardy and popular. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.

Hovey's Golden (*T. Hoveyi*). A golden American variety of compact, globular habit. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.50.

Heath-Leaved (*T. ericoides*). A very dwarf variety, with soft, dark green foliage, resembling heath. 2½ ft., 75 cts.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). Very erect, compact habit; for ornamental planting, it is one of the best Arborvitæ grown. 3 ft., 50 cts.; 4 ft., 75 cts.; 5 ft., \$1.25.

Siberian (*T. Sibirica*). A splendid variety, with heavy, full foliage; of compact habit; it holds its color during winter, and bears trimming well. 2 ft., 30 cts.; 3 ft., 60 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

Tom Thumb (*T. Elaeagnifolia*). A dwarf variety of the American Arborvitæ. It is remarkable for its slow growth, compact, symmetrical habit, and heath-like foliage. Valuable for lawns, gardens or cemeteries, where large trees may not be admissible; also useful for hedges. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.



Specimen George Peabody Arborvitæ at Glenwood Nurseries.
(See opposite page.)

- ARBORVITÆ, Vervæne's** (*Thuja Vervæneana*). A fine variegated variety; green and yellow; entirely hardy. 3 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.
- Weeping** (*T. Japonica filiformis pendula*). A singular tree, with slender, drooping branchlets like whip-cords. 1½ ft., 75 cts.
- CEPHALOTAXUS Drupacea**. A beautiful dwarf-growing Evergreen, bearing a resemblance to the yew family, but of a stronger growth. 2 ft., \$1.50.
- Fortunei** (CHINESE YEW). Similar to *C. Drupacea*, except in color of foliage, and in being a very strong grower. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.
- CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana** (LAWSON'S CYPRESS). A handsome, vigorous-growing tree, of elegant, dense habit; peculiarly graceful on account of the slight drooping tendency of the ends of the branches. Foliage a lively, pleasing green. Not hardy in all situations north of New York city. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.
- CYPRESS, Nootka Sound** (*Thuyopsis Borealis*). A fine, dark green tree from the northwestern territories; dwarf, compact, pyramidal. 1½ ft., \$1.
- FIR, Apollonis** (*Abies*). A variety somewhat similar to Nordmann's, but with shorter growth, compact habit and lighter green foliage. A beautiful variety. 3 ft., \$2.50; 4 ft., \$4.
- Concolor**. A distinct, beautiful species. Yellow bark on the young branches; unusually long foliage, of light green. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.
- European Silver** (*Abies pectinata*). A very stately, symmetrical, pyramidal tree; perfectly hardy and long-lived; the foliage is very dark green, bright and glossy, even through the coldest winter. 4 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.
- Fraserii**. Similar in habit to Balsam Fir, but has darker foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

FIR, Nordmann's Silver (*A. Nordmanniana*). A majestic tree of symmetrical form, from the Crimean mountains. It has massive dark green foliage, making it very conspicuous. A photo-engraving of a specimen at Glenwood nurseries is given on the front cover. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3 to \$4. Norway. See Spruce, page 10.

JUNIPER, Golden (*Juniperus aurea*). The young growth and one- and two-year-old branches are brilliantly colored with golden yellow. Well retained the year round. A most brilliant, showy plant. 1 to 1½ feet, bushy, 75 cts.

Irish (*J. Hibernica*). A slender, erect tree, with bright green foliage; excellent for cemetery lots and small yards. 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

Pyramidal (*J. pyramidalis*). Erect, pyramidal, hardy and distinct. 3 ft., 75 cts.

Swedish (*J. Suecica*). Similar to Irish; yellowish green, compact and pretty. 2 ft., 40 cts.

PINE, Austrian (*Pinus Austriaca*). A distinct, hardy, strong-growing tree, with spreading branches, covered with long, stiff, dark green foliage. Sheared specimens. 3 to 4 ft., bushy and fine, recently transplanted, 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

Dwarf White (*P. strobus nana*). A dwarf variety of Pine; very dense and compact in habit; forms perfect specimens without trimming; foliage silver-green; handsome and very desirable. Fine, bushy plants. 12 by 12 inches, \$1.50.

Excelsa (*P. Bhotan*). HIMALAYA MOUNTAIN PINE). A stately, rapid grower, resembling our native white Pine, but with much longer, more silvery leaves, which are pendulous and graceful. Sheared specimens. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1; 2½ to 3½ ft., \$1.50.

Mugho (*P. Mugho*). A dwarf variety of fine habit. Very desirable for banks, rockeries and borders, where a dwarf, dark colored evergreen is required. 1½ to 3 ft. in height and diam., \$1 to \$4 ea.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). A rapid-growing tree of compact habit, with stout branches and dark silvery green foliage. Sheared specimens. 3 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.

Stone (*P. Cembra*). A pyramidal tree, very uniform and dense in habit; a desirable dwarf variety. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50.

White (*P. strobus*). The largest and most rapid grower of all the Pines. A very popular, old and well known variety. Our trees have been trimmed back into globe-shaped specimens. 2½ to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.



Specimen *Retinospora plumosa aurea* at Glenwood Nurseries.
(See page 10.)

RETINOSPORA argentea (SILVER-LEAVED RETINOSPORA). Similar to *R. aurea*, but of a more variegated silver-leaved effect. Very compact, dense globe shape. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50.

Filifera (THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA). Perfectly upright leader, main branches quite horizontal, yet the slender, smaller branches are of a peculiarly graceful and weeping habit. Foliage a pleasing light green; very choice and desirable. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.25.

Obtusa. A stately, rapid-growing tree from Japan; yellowish green, fern-like branches; fine for lawns 3 ft., \$1.50.

Obtusa nana. A beautiful dwarf variety, with very dark green, fern-like foliage, retaining its bright color admirably all winter; requires occasional trimming to keep it compact and perfect; entirely hardy; very desirable. 9 to 12 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.

Plumosa. A variety with fine, short branches, small leaves, and of soft, plume-like appearance. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$2; 5 ft., \$4.

Plumosa aurea. Handsomely variegated with yellow; the young growth is a bright golden yellow. Admirably adapted for small yards, parks and lawns. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$2; 4 ft., \$3.

Squarrosa Veitchii. Soft, feathery, glaucous or silvery green foliage; perfectly hardy. See illustration. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$2; 5 to 7 ft., \$4 to \$8.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata (UMBRELLA PINE). A rare Japanese tree of slow growth, eventually attaining large size. Each branch and shoot is terminated by a whorl of leaves, radiating like the rays of an umbrella. Nice bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.

SPRUCE, Eastern

(*A. orientalis*).

Of regular form, compact and well furnished; has dark, handsome foliage; desirable for single specimens. 1 ft., \$1; 2 ft., \$2.



Retinospora squarrosa Veitchii at Glenwood Nurseries.



Abies orientalis at Glenwood Nurseries.

SPRUCE, Colorado Blue (*Abies pungens*). The most popular "blue" Evergreen. It is of fine, compact habit, and of very symmetrical growth, becoming a stately spreading tree; the delicate silvery blue color of its foliage renders it entirely distinct. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$4 to \$6. Price depends on color as well as height.

Hemlock (*A. Canadensis*). One of the most beautiful evergreen trees of American origin; gracefully drooping branches. Excellent for hedges or well trimmed specimens for lawns; bushy. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25.

Menziesii (*A. Menziesii*). Light green, stiff, prickly leaves; similar to the Colorado Blue Spruce. 3 ft., \$2.

Norway (*A. excelsa*). A very stately tree of rapid growth. Valuable for wind screens or specimens. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 5 ft., 75 cts.; 6 ft., \$1 to \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., specimen trees, \$3 to \$8.

Weeping (*A. inverta*). A singular weeping variety, the branches drooping almost perpendicularly. See illustrations, page 11 and back cover. 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

White (*A. alba*). Light-colored foliage; compact, pyramidal. 3 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

YEW, English (*Taxus baccata*). Of erect habit; foliage short; of the darkest green. 1 ft., \$1; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., sheared, \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., sheared, \$5.

Golden (*T. aurea*). A small tree of dense habit; leaves striped yellow; young growth conspicuously pretty. \$3.50.

Irish (*T. fastigiata*). Close, erect habit and dark green foliage; tender. Distinct and beautiful. \$3.50.

Jaapn (*T. adpressa*). Dark leaves, pink berries. \$3.50.

HEDGING.

The great popularity of Ornamental Hedging of late years has resulted in the extensive cultivation of plants adapted for this purpose. We have given this branch of our business much attention, and are prepared to offer the most desirable acquisitions. As a general rule, Deciduous Hedge Plants should be planted from 6 to 12 inches apart. Evergreens from 1 to 2 feet apart, according to size.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

ARBORVITÆ, American. One of the most desirable evergreen hedge plants. Of very attractive appearance. Although a very fast grower, it can be kept trimmed to any height desired. Best adapted for screens or windbreaks. 18 to 24 in., \$10 per 100; 3½ to 4 ft., \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., \$35 per 100; 5½ to 6 ft., \$50 per 100; 7 ft., \$60 per 100; 8 ft., \$75 per 100; 9 to 10 ft., \$125 per 100.

Compacta, Dwarf. Forms a very dense hedge about 3 to 4 feet high. Especially adapted for inclosing cemetery plots and small lawns. 9 to 12 in., \$10 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., \$20 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$60 per 100.

SPRUCE, Hemlock. Desirable and ornamental. Nothing handsomer for hedges; sheared, compact and bushy. 9 to 15 in., \$35 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., \$75 per 100.

Norway. A popular variety. Makes a very dense, compact hedge. Very desirable for a firm hedge, to take the place of a fence. 12 to 18 in., \$8 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$25 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$40 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., \$60 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., \$75 per 100; 2½ to 3 ft., \$90 per 100.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

ALTHEAS. This popular late-flowering shrub is much used in many localities for ornamental hedging. It can be sheared into any desired shape, and is very showy, either when the entire hedge is of one color or when assorted colors are combined. 1 to 2 ft., \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$25 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., \$50 per 100.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. A beautiful Japan variety of dwarf habit. Small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. Very desirable for grouping and hedging. 1 to 1½ ft., \$8 per 100; 1½ to 2 ft., \$15 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., \$20 per 100.

BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus catharticus*). A fine, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. Popular as a hedge plant. 2 to 3 ft., \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15 per 100.

PRIVET, California. Nothing in the way of a

OSAGE ORANGE. The cheapest hedge plant we know of. Makes a strong, durable fence; though not so ornamental as other kinds, yet when it is closely trimmed it is quite attractive. 1 year, \$5 per 1,000. 2 years, \$7 per 1,000.



Weeping Spruce (*Abies inverta*) at Glenwood Nurseries. (See p. 10.)

hedge plant has attained, in so short a time, the popularity of the California Privet. While in this latitude it is deciduous, yet it retains its foliage until very late in the fall or early winter. The flower is creamy white and very fragrant. It is certainly a most desirable thornless, hardy hedge plant, with beautiful, dark green foliage. It can be kept at any desired height by frequent trimming, and can be grown successfully under the influence of sea air. 1½ to 2 ft., \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000; 2 to 3 ft., \$8 per 100, \$60 per 1,000; 3 to 4 ft., \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

ROSA rugosa (JAPANESE SWEETBRIER). A perfectly hardy, erect, bushy grower, of handsome, compact form. It has elegant, broad, shining green foliage and continuous clusters of showy red or white single flowers, followed by brilliant red fruit of large size and very attractive. Valuable for planting with other hardy shrubbery in lawns, parks and cemeteries, and of late is being used as a hedge plant. See also under Roses. 4 years, strong, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Fuller descriptions of some of these Hedge Plants will be found under Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs.



Hedge of California Privet.



Specimen *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. Prices and descriptions of Hydrangeas are given on page 16.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Flowering Shrubs appear to the best advantage when planted in groups or judiciously scattered about the lawn. By selecting a dozen varieties and planting in a clump, a succession of bloom may be had the greater part of the summer. Keep the plants in handsome shape and of proper size by the free use of the knife or pruning shears. In laying out new grounds, Flowering Shrubs should be planted extensively, as they make a beautiful display in a year or two, giving the lawn a very attractive and finished appearance. The present plan is to plant shrubbery in clumps so arranged as to get the benefit of their beauty when in flower, both individually and collectively.

Prices, except where noted: Extra size, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100; first-class, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

ALTHÆA, or ROSE OF SHARON.

(*Hibiscus Syriacus*.)

Strong, erect-growing shrub of symmetrical habit. Very desirable for flowering in late summer, when there is but little bloom. The beautiful colors of the different varieties contrast admirably with each other. Price, extra size, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100; first-class, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Alba plena. Double; white with reddish center.

Amplissima. Double; rosy red, early bloomer.

Ardens. Double; purplish blue; free bloomer.

Boule de Feu. Very double; large, well-formed red flowers. Very handsome.

Carnea plena. Double; flesh color.

Comte de Haimont. Double; white, with rosy outer petals.

Duchesse de Brabant. Free bloomer; large, double, reddish lilac flowers.

Duc de Brabant. Similar to above.

Double Rouge. Very double; dark red flowers.

Elegantissima plena. Double; white, shaded with rose.

Folio variegata. A conspicuous variegated-leaved variety. Double purple flowers; one of the finest variegated shrubs.

Grandiflora superba. Double; white, shaded to pink and carmine.

Joan of Arc. New; double; pure white; should be in every collection. 50 cts.

Lady Stanley. One of the finest variegated flowering varieties.

Leopoldii plena. Large; double, flesh-colored flowers, shaded with rose; foliage lacinated.

Pæoniiflora plena. Flowers pinkish white.

Speciosa plena. Double; rosy pink; very fine.

Tota alba simplex. Single; pure white; very fine.

Van Houttei. Double flowers; white, shaded rose; free bloomer.

Unnamed Double Varieties. Blue, Purple, Red, White, Variegated.

ARALIA, or ANGELICA TREE.

Tall-growing shrubs or small trees, which are not adapted to general planting, but are desirable in producing a tropical effect, as their leaves are very large and attractive. 35 cts.

Japan (*A. Japonica*). A distinct shrub, with very large, pinnate leaves, and prickly stems. Spikes of showy white flowers in late autumn. 50 cts.

ALMOND.

Double Pink (*Prunus Japonica rosea plena*). A beautiful small shrub, bearing in the spring, before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double rose-like flowers, closely set on the twig. 35 cts.

Double White (*Prunus Sinensis alba plena*). Similar to the pink in form and habit, but flowers are pure white; very beautiful. 35 cts.



Althæa, Joan of Arc.



Azalea Mollis.

ANDROMEDA MARIANA.

A beautiful flowering shrub of very low growth, bearing great panicles of lovely, drooping, bell-like blossoms; often called the Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub; an appropriate name. It is perfectly hardy, and flowers profusely in any situation, no matter how poor the soil, or how much neglected. Unique and pretty. 35 cts.

AZALEA.

These are among the most valued and desirable of shrubs. They are of several classes, the Japan, European and native varieties. The beautiful, delicately tinted fragrant flowers and waxy green leaves are their distinct characteristics. They are admirable, both for grouping and for specimen planting.

Amœna. See Evergreen Shrubs.

Ghent. Pretty shrubs of the honeysuckle family. Among the numerous varieties may be found nearly every shade of color from white to scarlet; very desirable. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Mollis. A new, hardy, desirable species from Japan; flowers large and showy, in trusses of various colors, resembling the Rhododendron in shape of flower. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Pontica. Fine yellow flowers; free-blooming; should have some protection in winter. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA.

(Salt Shrub.)

A unique shrub, with dark green bark and foliage and inconspicuous flowers followed by clusters of showy pure white seed-vessels, giving a flower-like effect. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

BERBERRY.

Berberries are an interesting family of shrubs, varying in size from 3 to 6 feet, and having graceful, feathery foliage. Their showy flowers in early summer are succeeded by bright-colored fruit, which is very conspicuous in autumn and early winter.

Common European (*Berberis vulgaris*). Yellow flowers in drooping racemes, in early summer, followed in autumn by orange-scarlet fruit. 35 cts.

Purple (*Berberis vulgaris purpurea*). Violet-colored foliage and fruit; rich-looking and very effective when contrasted with plants of lighter foliage, plain-leaved or variegated. 35 cts.

Stenophylla (Naked-Leaf). Narrow, peculiar foliage; very graceful and pretty. 35 cts.

Thunbergii. A beautiful Japan variety of dwarf habit. Small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. Very desirable for grouping. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra grade, 35 cts. each.

BUCKTHORN.

(*Rhamnus Catharticus*.)

A fine, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. Popular as a hedge plant. 35c.

CALLICARPA PURPUREA.

Small, light purplish flowers in the spring, followed by handsome, bluish purple berries thickly set along the stems in the fall. A shrub worthy of more notice and general cultivation. 35c. ea., \$3.50 per doz.

COTONEASTER SIMONDSII.

A beautiful shrub, with fruit of a rich, deep orange color. For evergreen varieties, see page 19. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS.

(Sweet Shrub.)

Leaves soft, downy beneath; flowers fragrant, especially when pressed in the hand; double, and of a chocolate color; produced from the axils of the leaves all along the branches. First-class, 35 cts.; extra size, 50 cts.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS.

(Blue Spiræa.)

A beautiful Chinese shrub, forming a neat bush 3 to 4 feet high. Beginning in midsummer, it blooms constantly until frost. The flowers are a most beautiful sky-blue, giving the shrub an exceedingly handsome, showy appearance. One of the best shrubs of recent introduction. Very desirable. 35 cts.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

(Pepper Bush.)

Dwarf and dense in growth; leaves light green. Numerous spikes of white, fragrant flowers are borne in midsummer. Very desirable. 35 cts.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS.

(Bladder Senna.)

A free-growing and free-flowering shrub; well adapted for extensive shrubberies. 35 cts.

CORYLUS, or FILBERT.

Avellana purpurea. Purple-leaved; a very conspicuous shrub, with large dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine. 40 cts.

CYTISUS LABURNUM.

(Golden Chain.)

A dwarf tree or large shrub with shining green leaves and racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in early summer. This shrub is well appreciated and much used in England. It will be as popular here when its beauty and effectiveness are better known. 50 cts.

CURRENT.

Flowering Currants are much prized for their pendent bunches of flowers of exquisite fragrance. Price, 35 cts.

Gordon's (*Ribes Gordonianum*). A hardy, free-blooming variety. Pendent branches of crimson and yellow flowers in early spring.

Missouri (*R. aureum*). A native species, with shining leaves and showy yellow flowers in early spring.

Red (*R. sanguinea*). An American variety, producing an abundance of red flowers.



Caryopteris mastacanthus.



Double-Flowering Crab.

CRAB-APPLE, FLOWERING.

New American. Originated in Illinois. Tree a sturdy though not a rapid grower; hardy and free from disease. When in bloom it has the appearance of being covered with delicate double pink roses, of medium size and very fragrant. Begins to bloom when quite young. The flowers appear after the foliage is fully developed, making a beautiful contrast. 4 to 6 ft., well branched, \$1.

Parkman's. A semi-double-flowering variety from Japan, which flowers the entire length of the last season's growth as well as from the older spurs; each bud produces regularly five blossoms, thus literally covering the tree. The flowers are of a light carmine color; the buds are slender and shaped like tea rose buds, only much smaller. The beauty of the tree, covered with this lovely bloom, is indescribable. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

DEUTZIA.

The popularity and desirability of this family of plants are due to their fine habit, luxuriant foliage, hardiness and profusion of attractive white or light-colored flowers, which are borne in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, in early summer. 35 cts.; extra size, 50 cts.

Candidissima. Of recent introduction. Flowers pure white, large; very desirable.

Crenata. A medium-sized shrub, which bears a profusion of pink and white flowers; very pretty.

Double (*Deutzia crenata flore plena*). Flowers double white, tinged with pink; one of the most desirable shrubs in cultivation.

Double White (*D. Watsonii*). Similar to the above, but with pure white flowers; is of more spreading habit.

Pride of Rochester. Flowers large, double white, back of petals slightly tinged with rose; superior to others in size of flowers, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms a week earlier than *D. crenata*.

Rough Leaved (*D. scabra*). Strong grower; single white flowers, produced in early summer.

Slender Growing (*D. gracilis*). A dwarf bush, covered with spikes of pure white flowers in early summer; one of the earliest flowering of all the Deutzias.

Watereri and Wellsii. These varieties are of recent introduction; similar to *Pride of Rochester*, though in habit of growth they are more dwarf than the above. Said to be a cross between *D. crenata* and *D. gracilis*. Very handsome.

DOGWOOD.

(*Cornus*.)

Some of this species of plants are desirable for their handsome, variegated foliage, some for their showy bloom, others for their bright red bark, which greatly enlivens either the summer or winter landscape.

Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus mascula*). A small tree or large-growing shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring, followed in autumn with large scarlet berries; very acid, but good for cooking. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Elegantissima variegata. One of the finest variegated shrubs. Leaves are broadly margined with white. Some are entirely white. A rapid grower. 50 cts.

Red-Branched (*C. sanguinea*). A native species with clusters of large yellow flowers; very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood-red. Shows off beautifully against the snow. 35 cts.

Sericea (SILKY CORNEL). Purplish bark, branchlets and leaves covered with silky down; pale blue fruit. 35 cts.

Siberian (*C. Sibirica*). Similar to *C. sanguinea* in color of bark, but a different shade of red. Flowers white, borne in clusters. Both are very desirable for grouping. 35 cts.

Stolonifera aurea (GOLDEN-BARKED CORNEL). A beautiful golden branched species of *Cornus*; contrasts nicely with the red-branched varieties. Very rare. 50 cts.

For other species, see Deciduous Trees.

EUONYMUS, or BURNING BUSH.

Europæus. Very ornamental in autumn and winter, when it is covered with a profusion of scarlet and orange seeds. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts.; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

Nanus. A pretty shrub of dwarf habit. Its narrow foliage becomes purple in autumn; fruit red. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

A hardy flowering shrub, native of the mountainous districts of northern China and Japan. Of easy culture in any good soil; is a certain and profuse bloomer in the early summer. The flowers are borne in slender racemes, of eight to ten florets each, on light and wiry branches, that bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful. When in full bloom, the young growth and soft, green foliage are advanced sufficiently to afford just the right toning tint of green to produce the most pleasing effect. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; larger, 50 cts.



Pride of Rochester Deutzia.

ELDER. (*Sambucus*.)

The Elder family is especially desirable for the beauty of its foliage.

Cut-Leaved (*Sambucus laciniata*). A vigorous grower, with large, deeply-cut foliage. 35 cts.

Golden (*S. nigra aurea*). Bright, golden leaves; one of the best golden-leaved shrubs. Picturesque and effective among other plants. 50 cts.

ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES. (Silver Thorn.)

A beautiful shrub from Japan, of a dense, bushy growth, belonging to the olive family of plants, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. The foliage is bright green above and silvery white beneath. The blossoms are very abundant, hanging in wreaths along the branches, and are followed by fruits as plentiful. They are pale yellow in color and appear in May. The berries ripen in July, are olive-shaped, about the size of large currants, and bright scarlet. The fruit can be cooked like cranberries. This is a most useful and ornamental shrub, attractive at all seasons of the year. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

FORSYTHIA.

(Golden Bell.)

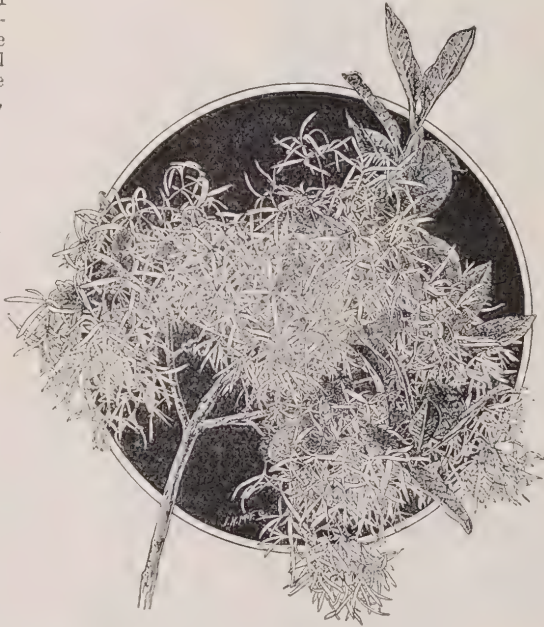
The yellow flowers are produced very early in spring, before the leaves appear, making this an attractive species where early bloom is desired. A class of shrubs worthy of extensive planting.

Fortune's (*F. Fortunei*). Similar to Green; of more erect habit. 35 cts.

Green (*Forsythia viridissima*). One of the best very early, hardy, flowering shrubs. Produces bright yellow flowers in spring before the leaves appear. 35 cts.

Intermedia. Similar to Fortunei. Foliage beautifully colored in the fall. 35 cts.

Weeping (*F. suspensa*). Has long, drooping branches. 35 cts.



Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus Virginica*).



Exochorda grandiflora.

FRINGE.

Purple, or Smoke Tree (*Rhus cotinus*). Has very curious bloom, which, when covered with dew, resembles a cloud of smoke or mist. Singular and beautiful. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen; extra grade, 50 cts. each.

White (*Chionanthus Virginica*). The bloom is very much like white fringe; one of the most pleasing ornaments for the lawn; hardy and a profuse bloomer. 50 cts.

GLOBE FLOWER.

(*Kerria*.)

Double (*Kerria Japonica fl. pl.*). A variety of *Kerria*, bearing a profusion of double, rose-shaped yellow flowers. 35 cts.

Kerria, or Corchorus Japonica. A small shrub, with an abundance of yellow flowers in early summer. 35 cts.

Variegated (*K. variegata*). Distinctly variegated foliage. 35 cts.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA.

(Silver Bell.)

A beautiful large shrub, with pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers. It is distinguished by its four-winged fruit. One of the most desirable shrubs. 50 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE.

The characteristics of this family are too well known to need description. The following varieties are upright, low-growing shrubs. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of Climbers.

Fragrans (*L. fragrantissima*). Blooms very early in spring, sometimes before the snow disappears. Very fragrant; similar in odor and appearance of individual flowers to the trailing arbutus. 35 cts.

Morrowii. A vigorous, broad-spreading bush, growing to the height of 5 feet, and bearing numerous yellow flowers, followed by showy crimson fruit, which remains on the plant a long time and gives a very choice effect. 35 cts.

Tartarian Red (*L. Tatarica*). Bears a profusion of pink flowers. Very pretty. 35 cts.

Tartarian White (*L. Tatarica alba*). Same as above, with white blossoms. 35 cts.

Upright, English Fly (*Lonicera xylosteum*). Small, abundant, pinkish yellow flowers. Blooms before the leaves appear. Very fragrant. 35 cts.



Halesia tetraptera, or Silver Bell.



Hypericum Moserianum.

HYDRANGEA.

The native species are handsome, medium-sized, hardy shrubs, with light green leaves and flowers borne in large, compact heads. The Japan variety, *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, is especially desirable, as it is hardy and flowers late, when there is but little bloom.

Hortensis (GARDEN HYDRANGEA). Hardy; flowers variable, changing from white to blue. 35 cts.

Otaksa. A dwarf variety which produces immense flowers of a pink tinge. Requires protection during the winter. 50 cts.

Paniculata grandiflora. This is one of the most showy shrubs in cultivation, with immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers more than a foot long, which change to pink. Very ornamental from midsummer until destroyed by frost. Should be in every yard. 35 cts.; extra grade, 50 cts.

Quercifolia (OAK-LEAVED). A vigorous grower, with large foliage like that of the oak. White flowers in spikes. 50 cts.

Rhamnus pictis. Bears large trusses of blue and pale rose-colored flowers. 35 cts.

Thomas Hogg. Pure white; a free-bloomer of dwarf habit. A good variety for growing in pots or tubs. 50 cts.

HYPERICUM.

(St. John's-wort.)

Aureum. One of the finest in flower and foliage. Continues in bloom from August to October. 35 cts.

Kalmianum. Flowers bright yellow; blooms in midsummer. 35c.

Moserianum. A recent introduction, and a real acquisition to our list of hardy flowering shrubs. Dwarf habit; rich dark green foliage; bright yellow flowers, which are produced in midsummer, when there are few other plants in bloom. See cut. 35 cts.

INDIGO BUSH.

(*Amorpha fruticosa*.)

A fine shrub, with long, slender spikes of dark violet flowers; very pretty. 35 cts.

JAPAN QUINCE.

(*Pyrus Japonica*.)

A very showy and popular shrub, which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers dazzling scarlet, pink and white. Should be in every collection of shrubs; also makes an excellent and very showy hedge. 35 cts.

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM.

A slender, medium-sized shrub, producing small yellow flowers. The earliest of all hardy shrubs. Frequently blooms in mild weather in midwinter. With a little care it may be trained as a climber. 25 cts.

JUDAS TREE.

(*Cercis*.)

American and Japan. See Deciduous Trees, page 4.

LILAC.

(*Syringa*.)

A class of medium to large-growing shrubs. They have bright, attractive, glossy green foliage, and bear a profusion of various colored clusters of fragrant flowers. We have added several of the newer valuable varieties to our list. Price, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts.

Charles X. A strong, rapid-growing variety, with large, shining leaves. Trusses rather loose; large, reddish purple. 50 cts.

Common (*Syringa vulgaris*). The common purple species, and one of the best.

Common White (*S. vulgaris alba*). Flowers pure white. fragrant, beautiful.

De Marly's Red. Flowers of reddish purple, borne in great profusion.

French Red (*S. Rothomagensis*). A distinct variety, with reddish flowers of great size.

Josika's (*S. Josikaa*). Deep lilac flowers. A choice late-blooming variety. 50 cts.

Marie Le Gray. Beautiful creamy white flowers of immense size. Bush of dwarf habit. One of the most popular white varieties. 50 cts.

Persian White (*S. Persica alba*). Delicate white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. Very popular and choice. 50 cts.

Rubella plena. Flowers double red. 50 cts.

Ranunculæflora plena. Flowers double, light blue. 40 cts.

Red (*S. insignis rubra*). Dark red in bud, purple or lilac when open; very fine. 50 cts.

Souget's (*S. Sougeana*). Purplish red flowers.

LILAC, TREE.

(*Syringa Japonica*.)

A species from Japan, differing from all other Lilacs, making quite a large tree, 20 to 30 feet high, instead of growing in bush form. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery; flowers white, in immense clusters, 18 to 20 inches long, that stand erect, above the foliage, on stout stems; perfectly hardy everywhere. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts, and when crowned with its huge masses of bloom is a striking and magnificent object. 50 cts.

MAGNOLIAS, DWARF.

Gracilis. A dwarf variety; forms a bush 8 or 10 feet high; flowers dark purple. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per dozen.

Purpurea. Dwarf; flowers bright purple; very profuse bloomer. 75 cts. each, \$8 per dozen.

Tall Varieties. See Deciduous Trees, page 4. These are magnificent when in full bloom, and are hardier than is generally supposed.



Lilac, or Syringa.

MOCK ORANGE.

(*Philadelphus*.)

A valuable hardy shrub, with handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, some varieties of which are quite fragrant. The dwarf sorts do not bloom very profusely, but are pretty, compact shrubs; desirable for small lawns. Price, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts.

Billardii. A new late-flowering variety.

Cordate-Leaved (*P. cordifolius*). Of strong-growing, upright habit.

Deutzia flore plena (*Philadelphus Deutziaflora*). Deutzia-like flowers. Very dwarf grower.

Double-Flowering (*P. Kettlerii flore plena*). Desirable for its beautiful double white flowers.

Golden-Leaved (*P. foliis aureis*). A new dwarf variety, with bright yellow foliage; one of the most desirable and effective yellow-leaved shrubs. 40 cts.

Gordon's (*P. Gordonianum*). A vigorous grower, with good habit; blooms 10 days later than other varieties.

Inodorus. A strong-growing variety; flowers without fragrance.

Large-Flowered (*P. grandiflora*). Showy, large flowers; slightly fragrant.

Nepalensis. A variety similar to *P. grandiflora*, but blooms later.

Nivalis. Stamens cream color; the whole flower is a delicate white.

Sweet (*P. coronarius*). Strong-growing, rounded habit. A pure white, very fragrant, late-flowering variety.



Tree Pæonia.

PÆONIAS, TREE.

Low shrubs, growing 3 or 4 feet high; the flowers, being from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, are very double, fragrant and beautiful. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

PEA TREE, SIBERIAN.

(*Caragana arborescens*.)

A large shrub, with delicate, light green, pinnate foliage and bright yellow flowers. 35 cts.

PLUM.

(*Prunus*.)

Double-Flowering (*P. triloba*). Flowers semi-double, a delicate pink, thickly set on slender branches. A choice and attractive spring-blooming plant. 35 cts.

Purple-Leaved (*Prunus Pissardii*). The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. Young branches are dark purple, and the leaves when young are a lustrous crimson, changing to purple; they retain this tint till they drop, late in autumn. No other shrub keeps its color like this. Flowers small, white, single, ornamental. A good shrub to use in quantity for contrast in groups or for an ornamental hedge, as it produces a very beautiful effect. 40 cts.



Mock Orange.

leaves glaucous green, margined with white. 35 cts.

PRIVET. (*Ligustrum*.)

Amurensis (*Ligustrum Amurensis*). Foliage a bright green; quite small, compared with the California Privet; small white flowers. 25 cts.

California (*L. ovalifolium*). A nearly ever-green shrub of symmetrical growth. Foliage bright, glossy green; flowers small, greenish white. A most beautiful and desirable hedge plant. Also makes an effective contrast in clumps of shrubbery. 25 cts.

California. Trimmed into symmetrical tree form. 5 feet. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Ibota. Dark green, oval foliage and very showy panicles of pure white, slightly fragrant flowers. A choice flowering shrub. 35 cts.

Media (*L. Media*). A Japanese variety, valuable as a flowering shrub. Flowers borne in June in clusters, fragrant, creamy white, followed by glossy black berries in the fall. Foliage very pretty, deep green. 25 cts.

Sinensis. A graceful airy variety, with drooping branches and small leaves. 25 cts.

Variegated-Leaved. Of upright habit; leaves glaucous green, margined with white. 35 cts.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIODES.

A very ornamental shrub from Japan. Of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single white flowers in May, succeeded by small fruit. 35 cts.

SOPHORA JAPONICA.

A shrub of medium size, with light colored, soft foliage. Racemes of small, bell-shaped, cream-colored flowers. 35 cts.

SNOWBERRY.

(*Symphoricarpos*.)

Racemosus. Pink flowers in summer; quantities of large, white, waxen berries in autumn. 25 cts.

Red (*Symphoricarpos glomeratus*). Compact form; small red berries in autumn. 25 cts.

Variegated (*S. racemosus variegata*). Resembles the above, but has variegated foliage. 25 cts.

SPIREAS.

No collection of shrubs is complete without embracing some of the varieties of Spireas. Their blooming period extends from spring to late summer, some of them flowering at a time when there is but little bloom.

Anthony Waterer. A new hardy variety from England, introduced in this country in 1894. It is of dwarf, dense habit, bearing a profusion of rose-pink flowers of a shade peculiar to itself, blooming the entire summer. We have no doubt this will prove a decided acquisition, and be found desirable either for bedding or pot-plants. 40c.



Spiraea Anthony Waterer.



Viburnum plicatum (Japan Snowball).

SPIREA, continued.

- Argentea.** Strong, upright grower, with large panicles of pinkish white flowers. 25 cts.
- Ariæfolia** (WHITE-LEAVED SPIREA). An elegant species from north-western America; habit dense and bushy. Entirely covered with greenish white blossoms. 25 cts.
- Blumei.** Strong-growing; form irregular; bears an abundance of white flowers after most of the spring-flowering varieties are done blooming. 25 cts.
- Billardii alba.** White; resembles *Rosea*, except in color. 25 cts.
- Billardii rosea.** A strong-growing, pink-flowering, late-blooming species. 25 cts.
- Bumalda.** A Japanese species; covered in midsummer and autumn with a mass of bright rose-colored flowers. 25 cts.
- Callosa alba.** Dwarf growth; white flowers in midsummer. 25 cts.
- Callosa rosea.** Of medium growth; flowers rosy pink. 25 cts.
- Douglassii.** A rose-colored, late-flowering variety. 25 cts.
- Opulifolia.** Strong, upright form; foliage large and bright green; white flowers. 25 cts.
- Opulifolia aurea.** Foliage distinctly yellow, rich and massive-looking. Flowers white. Effective large shrub for lawns. 25 cts.
- Prunifolia** (BRIDAL WREATH). Flowers double white and abundant. One of the best and earliest-blooming kinds. 25 cts.
- Reevesii.** Covered in spring with many white flowers. 25 cts.
- Reevesii flore plena.** A double-flowering form of the above. 25c.
- Salicifolia.** White flowers in midsummer. 25 cts.
- Thunbergii.** Covered with a profusion of small white flowers in spring. 25 cts.
- Tomentosa.** Tufts of pink flowers in midsummer. 25 cts.
- Van Houttei.** Graceful habit; peculiar leaves; white flowers. 25 cts.

STYRAX JAPONICA.

A fine new shrub, with small white flowers that hang from the branches by long, slender panicles. 1½ to 3 ft., 50 cts.

TAMARISK. (Tamarix.)

Strong, slender-growing irregular shrubs, with feathery foliage and small, delicate flowers, borne profusely.

- African** (*Tamarix Africana*). Flowers in early summer. 35 cts.
- Gallica and Indian** (*T. Indica*). Late summer flowers. 35 cts.
- Purple** (*T. tetrandra purpurea*). Purplish pink, blooming in midsummer. 35 cts.

VIBURNUM.

American Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterilis*). Flowers snowy white, borne in large balls in early summer. 35 cts.; extra size, 50 cts.

Cranberry Tree (*V. opulus*). White flowers in summer, with attractive red berries similar to cranberries in autumn. 35 cts.; extra size, 50 cts.

Japan Snowball (*V. plicatum*). A new variety from north China. Of moderate growth, with handsome plicated leaves and globular heads of pure white flowers. Its habit is better, flowers whiter and more delicate than the American variety. Very valuable flowering shrubs. 50 cts.; extra size, 75 cts.

Lantana. A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy foliage and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red fruit. Retains foliage very late. 35 cts.

Tomentosum. Differs from *V. plicatum* in its leaves, being more hairy and more dwarf in habit. Flowers sterile. 50 cts.

WEIGELA.

Valuable shrub of erect habit while young, but spreading and drooping with age. Flowers trumpet-shaped and all shades of color, from white to red. The variegated-leaved varieties are especially desirable, as they contrast so beautifully with other shrubs.

Amabilis. Attractive light pink flowers. 25 cts.; extra size, 40 cts.

Candida. A strong-growing new variety, bearing pure white flowers in great profusion; one of the best. 25 cts.; extra size, 40 cts.

Desboisii. Deep rose-colored flowers, resembling *Weigela rosea*, but darker; one of the darkest. 25 cts.; extra size, 40 cts.

Hortensis nivea. Pure white flowers; constant blooming, dwarf growing; very beautiful and choice. 50 cts.

Hortensis rubra. Flowers red in bud, shading to light pink when open.

Isoline. Flowers open a clear white, afterwards changing to blush. 25c.; extra size, 40c.

Lavallei. Flowers dark reddish purple; continues in bloom a long time. 25 cts.; extra size, 40 cts.

Lutea. Flowers long, tube-shaped, pale yellow; blossoms very late. 25 cts.; extra size, 40 cts.

Multiflora. Flowers pendulous, of a chocolate color. 25 cts.; extra size, 40 cts.

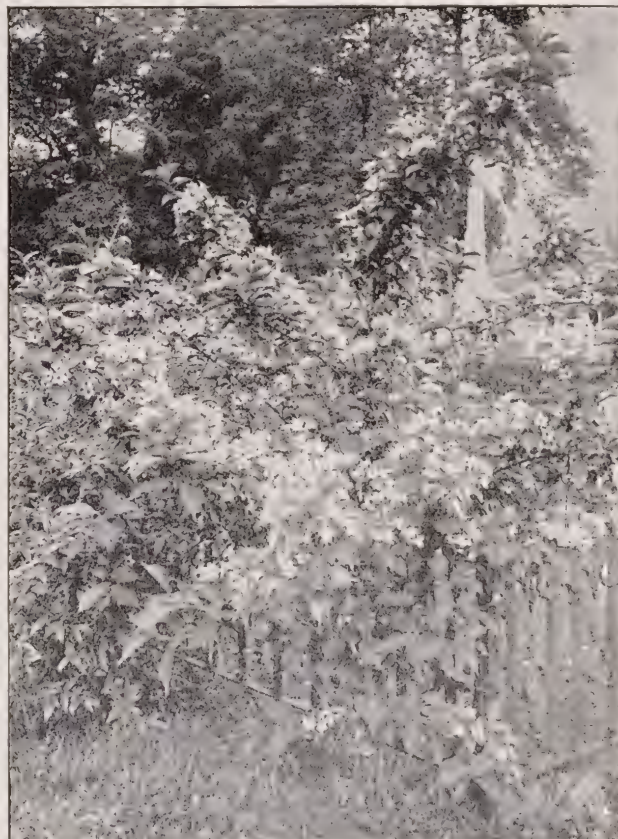
Nana variegata. Of dwarf habit, with clearly-defined variegated leaves; stands the sun well, and is, perhaps, the best variegated-leaved hardy shrub. 25 cts.; extra size, 40 cts.

Rosea. Fine, rose-colored flowers. See illustration below. 25 cts.; extra size, 40 cts.

Stelznerii. Flowers dark red; a profuse bloomer. 25 cts.; extra size, 40 cts.

Symondsii. Rose and white flowers, beautifully contrasted; a distinct and beautiful variety. 25 cts.; extra size, 40 cts.

Van Houttei. Deep crimson flowers that cover the plant. 25 cts.; extra size, 40 cts.



Weigela rosea.



BORDER OF HARDY RHODODENDRONS,

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

RHODODENDRONS.

Undoubtedly the most showy and beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs. The foliage is thick and heavy; the flowers are borne in magnificent heads at the extremity of the branches, and are of nearly all shades of color, from white to crimson. They can be planted singly or in groups, and are beautiful and effective in either case, but their greatest magnificence is attained when planted in clumps, where the various hues and shades, blended together, produce gorgeous masses of bloom. In the purchasing and selecting of no other flower is care so necessary as in selecting the Rhododendron. Many of the varieties of finest type, which are hardy in Europe, prove otherwise here. There are, however, a sufficient number of choice sorts that have been found well adapted to our climate. 18 to 22 in. high, 15 to 18 in. diam., 8 to 12 buds, \$1.75 each, \$18 per 100; 20 to 24 in. high, 18 to 22 in. diam., 12 to 16 buds, \$2.50 each, \$24 per 100; 24 to 30 in. high, 22 to 24 in. diam., 16 to 20 buds, \$3.50 each, \$35 per 100; 30 to 36 in. high, 24 to 28 in. diam., 20 to 24 buds, \$4.50 each, \$45 per 100.

Catawbiense. The native species ungrafted. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Special quotations given when Rhododendrons are wanted in quantity.

AZALEA AMCENA.

A dwarf, bushy shrub, entirely covered in spring with masses of small, purplish red, double flowers. One of the choicest and most valuable of evergreen shrubs. Plants from the open ground, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

BERBERRY, SWEET-FRUITED.

(*Berberis dulcis*.)

Bright yellow flowers, succeeded by black, round berries, about the size of a currant, producing a fine effect in contrast with the shiny, leathery foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

COTONEASTER BUXIFOLIA.

Oval, box-like foliage; white flowers and showy, crimson fruit, hanging on all winter. 25 cts.

BOX.

Broad-Leaved (*Buxus latifolia*). A hardy evergreen shrub, with bright, glossy leaves. Thrives best in a half shady situation. 1 to 1½ ft., 50 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts.

Dwarf. For edging, 2 yrs., 5 to 8 inches, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.



Dwarf Box Bush.



Broad-Leaved Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*).

BOX, continued.

Macrophylla rotundifolia. Large, round-leaved variety. 12 to 15 inches, 25 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts.

Variegated Golden (*B. aurea variegata*). A variegated variety of Tree Box. 6 to 12 inches, 25 cts.

Variegated Silver. 6 to 12 inches, 25 cts.

We offer very handsome pyramidal-shaped Tree Box specimens, that have been sheared into the most perfect form, at \$2 to \$3 each.

EVERGREEN THORN.

(*Crataegus Pyracantha*.)

A valuable plant for growing singly or for hedges. Attractive, rich, glossy foliage. When of mature age, produces fragrant white flowers, succeeded by bright orange-red berries. 6 to 12 in., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

EUONYMUS.

Argentea. A variegated variety, having leaves conspicuously margined with white. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; smaller size, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Japonica (JAPAN EUONYMUS). A very pretty variety, with green bark and glossy, dark green foliage. Prefers a sheltered situation. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; smaller plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Japonica aurea (GOLDEN EUONYMUS). Has beautiful yellow markings on foliage. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Radicans variegata (CREEPING VARIEGATED EUONYMUS). Foliage beautifully variegated in white, gold and pink. A splendid, dense-growing variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HOLLY.

American (*Ilex opaca*). An American variety, with bright glossy green foliage and scarlet berries; of rather slow growth but very desirable. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

European (*I. aquifolia*). Very glossy green leaves, which have the appearance of having been varnished. 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

MAHONIA.

Holly-Leaved (*Mahonia aquifolia*). Medium-sized, shining, purplish green, prickly leaves and showy bright yellow flowers. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; smaller size, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Japan (*M. Japonica*). Large, distinct, glossy green leaves. Produces yellow flowers in spring. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra size, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

LAUREL.

Broad Leaved (*Kalmia latifolia*). Long, good-sized leaves, shining and attractive, with red stems. Resembles the rhododendron. White or pinkish white flowers of great beauty. 1 ft. high, some buds, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 18 in., bushy, some buds, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

Sheep (*K. angustifolia*). Thrives well in almost all situations. Flowers of a dark pink; quite showy. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

RARE WATER LILIES, CHOICE AQUATICS.

We can supply our customers with a full line of these desirable plants upon reasonable terms. Selections will be made and estimates furnished on application.

Water plants grow more popular every year, and their culture is very fascinating as well as very simple, affording a pleasant variety after the routine of ordinary gardening. In hot summer weather it is most restful and refreshing to watch them grow. Most aquatics need still water; they do not like a current or the disturbance of strong waves. Nymphaeas and nearly all sorts should be planted in a location not too cold. Do not plant the roots too near to cold springs.



A Pond of Aquatics.

CLIMBERS.

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA.

(Syn., *A. polygama*.)

A new Japanese climber belonging to the camellia or tea family, with thick, glossy leaves and large, plum-shaped, greenish fruits, which are edible and have a slightly fig-like flavor. The flowers, borne in clusters, are beautifully white and fragrant. One of the very best climbers, especially for the north, as it is very hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra size, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

A Japanese vine with pretty foliage and fragrant, dark purple flowers; one of the best for piazza pillars, arbors and trellises. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

AMPELOPSIS.

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A rapid climber, with large, five-lobed leaves, which change to the brightest scarlet or crimson in autumn. Sometimes called "Five-Finger." 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Engelmannii. Resembles the Virginia Creeper or Five-Finger in form and brilliancy of foliage, but the tendrils are more tenacious, rendering it desirable for planting against buildings. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Japan (*A. Veitchii*). A small-leaved variety, which will cling closely to the smoothest wall or boards; very pretty; a desirable vine, and should be more generally planted. No recently introduced climber is more justly popular. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Variegated (*A. tricolor*). Leaves like those of the grape vine, beautifully marbled with white, pink and green; bears bunches of dark blue berries. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

A vigorous, rapid-growing vine. Flowers a brownish color, of peculiar shape, resembling a Dutchman's pipe. The flowers, however, are not so valuable as the foliage, which is retained from early spring until late fall. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

BIGNONIA.

(Trumpet Creeper.)

For covering unsightly places, stumps, rockwork, or planting in crevices or ledges, the Bignonias will be found very useful. The flowers are large, attractive and showy, and borne profusely when the plant attains a fair size.

Grandiflora (LARGE-FLOWERED TRUMPET CREEPER). Blooms orange-red. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Radicans. Dark red, with orange throat; free-blooming and very hardy. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

BITTERSWEET.

(*Celastrus scandens*.)

Fine leaves, turning bright yellow early in the autumn; clusters of orange-capsuled fruit or berries. Well suited to cover rockeries. 20c. each, \$2 per doz.

CLEMATIS.

Baron Veillard. New. A large-flowering sort; blossoms bright pink. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Coccinea. Very handsome hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped, bright coral-red flowers; blooms profusely from June until frost. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Crispa. A beautiful species, having an abundance of pretty bell-shaped, fragrant, lavender-colored flowers, with white centers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Best double pure white. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Gypsy Queen. One of the finest rich purple varieties; strong growing and free-blooming. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Henryi. Creamy white; large and handsome; very fragrant. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Jackmanni. Very dark royal purple. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Madame Edouard Andre. New Red Clematis. An entirely distinct and most novel variety, and the nearest approach to a bright red ever sent out. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, being a hybrid of the popular *C. Jackmanni*, which it resembles in freedom of bloom, strong, vigorous growth, shape and size of flower, but is a distinct carmine-red color of a most pleasing shade, entirely different from all other varieties. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Miss Bateman. White, with chocolate anthers. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Paniculata. This valuable white Clematis, a native of Japan, has, after a thorough trial of several years, proved entirely hardy. The deep, clear, green foliage is unusually broad and healthy, and remarkably free from all insect enemies. The flowers are pure white, often slightly tinged with cream, from three-quarters to an inch in diameter, star-shaped, and with a most pleasing and penetrating fragrance. They are borne in heads, on stiff stems 4 to 6 inches long from the axils of the leaves. The fragrance is remarkable in its intensity, and is noticeable quite a distance. For any situation where a rapid-growing climber is needed, this will be found a very valuable plant. The late season of blooming is a strong point, as most other climbers have passed their flowering stage by the middle of August, when this is just coming to perfection, and continues blooming nearly a month. 1-year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2-years, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CINNAMON VINE.

Is one of the most charming climbers, and will quickly cover an arbor, window or veranda, making it a perfect bower of beauty. Very easily grown, and once planted will last a lifetime. The flowers are small, white, clustered, not very conspicuous, but richly and spicily fragrant. The leaves are heart-shaped, glossy and quite handsome. The vine comes up late, but grows with great rapidity. Quite hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



Clematis paniculata.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.

(*Lycium Chinense*.)

A most vigorous, hardy, climbing plant. It sends out numerous side branches, so that it covers a great amount of space in a short time, and every new growth is at once covered with bright purple flowers, which are succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries nearly an inch long, every branch being loaded with them; the contrast between the glossy, dark green foliage and shining scarlet fruit is extremely beautiful. It continues flowering, and new berries are forming from late spring until frost. The berries ripen in early autumn, and remain on the vine late in winter. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



HoneySuckle.

habit, and when well established makes a growth of 40 to 60 feet in a season, with very attractive, large, green, trifoliate leaves. We believe this to be the strongest climber ever introduced, especially valuable where dense growth is desired. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HONEYSUCKLE.

Evergreen (*Lonicera Sinensis*). White, buff and pink; delightfully fragrant; blooms profusely; much admired. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Golden-Veined (*L. aurea reticulata*). White and cream-colored; foliage variegated, with yellow veins and blotches; very pretty at all seasons of the year. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

New Japan (*L. Halliana*). White and buff; very fragrant, and a constant bloomer; one of the best Honeysuckles. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Scarlet Trumpet (*L. Punicica*). Resembles the well-known Red Coral, but is more conspicuous. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

IVY, IRISH.

(*Hedera Hibernica*.)

Large-leaved, luxuriant, well-known sort. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

JASMINE, WHITE.

(*Jasminum officinalis*.)

Does best on south side of building or wall; fragrant white flowers in mid-summer. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

SILK VINE, VIRGINIAN.

(*Periploca Græca*.)

A rapid climber, with pretty leaves. Popular because it so quickly casts a shade. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MOONFLOWER.

(*Ipomœa*.)

Learii (BLUE DAWN-FLOWER). Violet-blue flowers 6 inches in diameter. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Mexicana. Large pink or rose-colored flowers. A grand companion to the above. Being tuberous-rooted, it can be wintered the same as a dahlia root. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

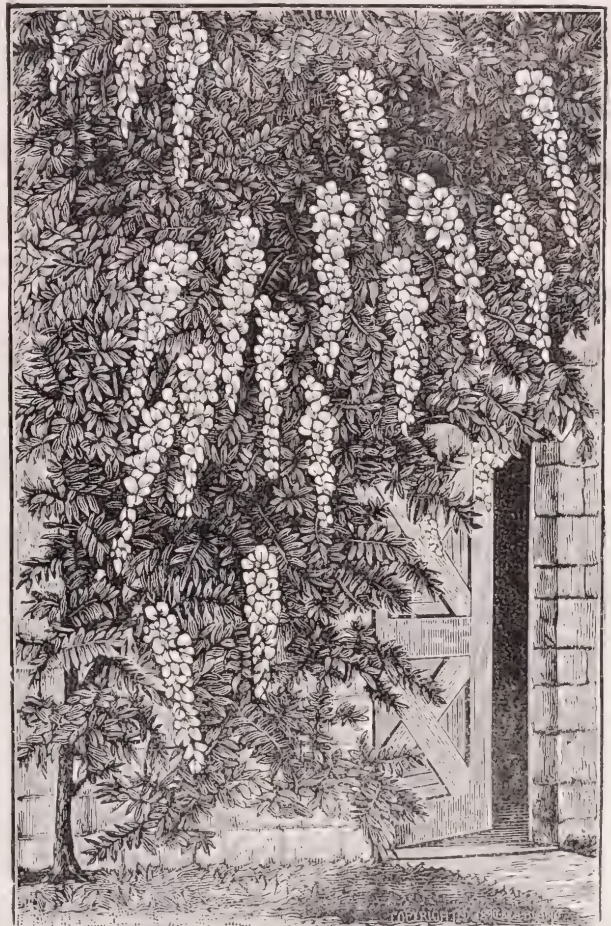
Noctiflora. Called Moonflower from its peculiarity of blooming at night, though it also expands on dull days. Flowers of pure white, very large, with a rich, jessamine-like odor. Should be planted about the middle of May. Not hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Pandurata. The Hardy White Moonflower. Rapid-growing vine; has a large, tuberous root, that is perfectly hardy. Branches freely, forming a perfect network of strong branches; densely covered from early summer to late autumn with deep green, heart-shaped leaves. Flowers large, pure satiny white, with a pinkish purple throat. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

VINCA.

Major. Pot grown. Green and varigated. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Minor. Trailing. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.



Wistaria Multijuga.

WISTARIA, or GLYCINE.

Light Blue (*Wistaria Sinensis*). This is one of the most beautiful climbing plants we have. It grows very rapidly and blooms profusely. The flowers are a beautiful shade of blue, and hang in graceful, pendulous clusters. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Lilac (*W. magnifica*). Flowers in dense, drooping racemes of a pale lilac; rapid grower. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Multijuga fl. pl. A handsome, double-flowering variety, of vigorous growth, with lilac-blue flowers. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

White (*W. S. alba*). Pure white flowers, borne in great profusion in large clusters; very showy and desirable. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

HARDY GARDEN ROSES.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.

BALTIMORE BELLE. A very vigorous and rapid grower; flowers nearly white, borne in clusters. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. This charming, brilliant Climbing Rose is very vigorous, making shoots from 8 to 10 feet during the season. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, and remain perfect on the bush upwards of two weeks. Their color is of the brightest crimson, remaining undimmed to the end. The foliage is bright glossy green, contrasting finely with the crimson flowers. It is exceedingly hardy, and unexcelled for covering buildings, trellises, pillars, etc. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CUMBERLAND BELLE. A new Climbing Moss Rose of American origin. A rapid grower, having attained a height of over 15 feet in one season, and borne 118 buds and flowers at one time. Bright, silvery rose color, nicely mossed, exquisitely fragrant. A desirable acquisition. Young plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

PRAIRIE QUEEN. A very strong-growing Climber, with beautifully formed and very double flowers of a rich, clear pink. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ROYAL CLUSTER. A new double white hardy Climbing Rose. Flowers of medium size, beautifully formed, with a delicious, spicy fragrance; pleasing and attractive. Young plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

YELLOW RAMBLER (AGLAIA). Similar to the Crimson Rambler in habit of growth, differing from it only in color, the flowers being of a decided yellow. They are of medium size, fine form, and very sweet-scented. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

SINGLE ROSES.

BLANDA (EARLY WILD ROSE). Flowers light rose-color. Grows 1 to 3 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

CAROLINA (SWAMP ROSE). Dull green foliage and showy pink flowers; followed by crimson fruit. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LUCIDA. Shining foliage, assuming showy autumn tints. Flowers a clear rosy red. One of the best. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MULTIFLORA JAPONICA. An extremely vigorous sort, making a dense bush, with beautifully pendulous branches covered with creamy white flowers, followed by an abundance of medium-sized, bright red seed-pods. A new Japanese Rose of first merit; valuable for planting as a shrub or climber. Strong plants for open ground, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

NITIDA. Brilliant red flowers, followed by bright red fruit. Foliage colors up beautifully in the autumn. Quite ornamental a long time. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Crimson Rambler.

RUGOSA (JAPANESE SWEETBRIER). A perfectly hardy, erect, bushy grower, of handsome, compact form and elegant, broad, shining green foliage. Its continuous clusters of showy red or white single flowers are followed by red fruits of large size and very attractive. Valuable for planting with other hardy shrubbery. See also Hedge Plants. Strong plants from open ground, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2-yr.-olds, very strong, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

WICHURAIANA (WHITE MEMORIAL ROSE). A new creeping Rose from Japan. Flowers beautiful pure white, single, fragrant, borne in clusters on the ends of short branches, and followed by red fruits. Particularly suitable for cemetery and park planting. Will grow well in the shade of trees; valuable for sloping banks. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES.

PINK ROAMER. Strong-growing. Has single, bright rich pink flowers, almost white in the center and orange-red stamens. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SOUTH ORANGE PERFECTION. Of dwarf, trailing habit; flowers double, blush pink at tips, changing to white. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TRIUMPH. Of free growth, with fine foliage and double white flowers produced in clusters. Sweet-scented. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. Soft light pink flowers; very fragrant. Strong plants, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.



A Bowl of Multiflora Roses.



Hedge of Rosa Rugosa.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

We offer the following list of hardy, distinct, valuable Roses in strong one- and two-year-old plants.

Varieties marked with a * are grown on their own roots. This class of stock gives much better satisfaction to the general planter than budded or grafted plants; however, some of the finest varieties will not produce good plants on their own roots. In such cases we offer the best low-budded stock obtainable. Care should be taken, in planting budded stock, to plant deeply, setting the Roses at least 2 inches below the point where budded. This prevents the stock from suckering, to a very great extent.

2 yrs., strong, 40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz., \$35 per 100; 1 yr., strong, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

- *Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine-crimson; large. One of the best.
- Alfred K. Williams. Carmine-red; large; free-flowering.
- *American Beauty. Very fragrant; double; deep crimson. Excellent for forcing.
- *Anne de Diesbach. Clear bright carmine; very large, finely shaped, full and fragrant.
- Antoine Mouton. Large; bright clear rose, reverse of petals silvery.
- Augustine Guinoiseau (WHITE LA FRANCE). Unique shade of flesh-white.
- *Baron de Bonstetten. Dark red, almost black; large, fragrant flowers; strong grower.
- Baroness Rothschild. Rich satiny pink; magnificent.
- Boule de Neige. Pure white; of fine form and good habit; free bloomer.
- Captain Christy. Very large, double buds of deep flesh color; in bloom almost the entire season.
- Captain Hayward. Bright crimson, of a distinct shade; very sweet.
- *Caroline de Sansal. Clear brilliant rose, merging into rosy lilac.
- *Coquette des Blanches. Pure white; large, globular flowers.
- *Coquette des Alpes. White center, shaded rose.
- Dinsmore. Rich crimson.
- Duchess of Albany. Rich deep pink.
- Earl of Duferin. Large, full, finely formed; velvety crimson, shaded maroon.

- Eclair. Bright fiery red; of medium size and neat shape.
- *Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson, shaded; large, full.
- *Fisher Holmes. Rich velvety crimson; large and double.
- *General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson.
- General Washington. Very full; crimson; free-flowering.
- Gloire de Margottin. Dazzling scarlet.
- Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow; large and full; very distinct.
- Jean Liabaud. Velvety crimson, shaded black.
- *John Hopper. Bright rose, carmine center; cupped, large and well formed.
- *Jules Margottin. Bright carmine; cupped; very fragrant.
- La France. Splendid satiny rose; large, full; constant bloomer.
- Louis Van Houtte. Dark velvety crimson. Very fine.
- Mabel Morrison. Pure white, in autumn faintly flushed with pink.
- *Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused with carmine.
- Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; large and full.
- Maurice Bernardin. Large; vermilion-red; fine form.

- Merveille de Lyon. Pure white, shaded rose.
- *Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Fine satiny rose; very free.
- Mrs. John Laing. Delicate pink, with white satiny fringe.
- *Mrs. J. Sharman Crawford. Deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded.
- *Marchioness of Lorne. Rich shining rose, shaded vivid crimson.
- Margaret Dickson. Finest white hybrid yet introduced.
- Marie Baumann. Bright carmine; very large, smooth and of exquisite form.
- *Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson-maroon, shaded.
- Paul Neyron. Very large; dark rose.
- Queen of Queens. Pink, with blue edges; of full, perfect form.
- Rodocanachi. Beautiful transparent rose, shaded pink; fragrant.
- *Ulrich Brunner. Bright cerise-red; large and full.
- Victor Verdier. Rosy carmine; large, showy.
- White Baroness. Pure white; splendid bloomer.
- Xavier Olibo. Velvety black, shaded with amaranth



Baroness Rothschild Rose.



Beds of Phloxes, Cannas and Grasses.

HARDY PERENNIALS.

ALLEGHENY HOLLYHOCKS.

Few hardy plants combine so many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers are wonderfully formed of loosely fringed petals, which look as if made from China silk, and vary in color from the palest shrimp-pink to a deep red, orange, white, etc. The Hollyhock requires a rich, deep soil, well drained, and will repay in quantity and elegance of bloom any extra care. A slight protection during winter will be beneficial.

We offer very strong 1-year-old plants, which will flower this season, at 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100.

GERMAN IRIS.

We especially wish to call attention to the value of this Iris for groups for planting in masses on the lawn or among shrubbery, or for naturalizing in wild or uncultivated places. It is hardy everywhere, and it succeeds in any soil without cultivation or care of any kind; it is a vigorous grower, and when planted in masses produces a display of large, showy flowers not equaled by anything else in its season. The most effective way to plant a mass is to use one color only, and it should be distinct and showy. For this purpose the blue and the yellow varieties are best, the colors being strong and clear.

Fine Named Varieties. Including many beautiful colors. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

JAPANESE IRIS.

(Iris Kämpferi.)

The flowers of these Irises grow to an enormous size, averaging 6 to 8 inches in diameter, while the beauty and variety of the coloring surpasses description. They should be planted in rich soil, and will succeed in almost any situation except a shady one. For want of

space we do not give a descriptive list in this Catalogue of the varieties, but will, on application, send such a list to any of our customers who may desire it. When selection of kinds is left to us, the best and most distinct sorts will be sent.

Good Named Varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

Good Mixed Varieties. 15c. each. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

25 distinct named varieties will be sent for \$4.50.



Japanese Irises.



German Irises.

NEW HIBISCUS, CRIMSON EYE.

A handsome, showy, hardy plant. The large pure white flowers, with a spot of velvety crimson in the center of each, are very striking. Will succeed anywhere; perfectly hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.



Herbaceous Peony.

HEMEROCALLIS DISTICHA.

Clusters of deep tawny yellow flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES.

The Herbaceous Peonies are among the showiest and most useful hardy plants. The full, massive flowers are gorgeous and grand. A few years ago there were not many representatives of this class of Peonies; but now, thanks to the hybridists, who have exercised their skill on them, we have a great number of varieties, ranging from the various shades of deep crimson down to pure white,

while the petals of others are marked with stripes or tipped in the way of carnations.

Choice Named Varieties. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Older Named Varieties. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Mixed Unnamed Varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TREE PEONIES. See page 17.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

The increased popularity of Ornamental Grasses for lawn-planting is due to their peculiar graceful foliage and plume-like flowers, which make a pretty contrast when planted with assorted flowering shrubs.

Arundo donax variegata. A hardy, broad-leaved variegated bamboo; foliage creamy white and green, retaining its bright, fresh color until frost; grows 6 to 8 feet high; of fine habit. 40 cts.

Eulalia gracillima. A distinct new variety, of graceful habit, with narrow green leaves, having a conspicuous white midrib. Not being so tall a grower as the older varieties of ornamental grasses, it is desirable for planting where great height is objectionable. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Eulalia Japonica striata. An attractive ornamental grass; green-leaved, striped with white; graceful heads of bloom and seed-vessels in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina. A singular grass; similar to above, except that it has yellow stripes across the leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Erianthus ravenne. A hardy ornamental grass with feathery plumes a foot long; very handsome. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Gynerium argenteum (PAMPAS GRASS). One of the most effective of the ornamental grasses. Its silvery plumes are produced on stems 6 to 8 feet high. Well-established plants can remain in the open ground from year to year when protected from frost. The Pampas requires a rich, deep soil. The plumes, when cut before they fully expand, and dried in the shade, make handsome winter decorations. Strong plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; extra strong clumps at 50 cts. each.

TRITOMA.

(Red-Hot Poker.)

Showy, handsome herbaceous plant that blooms from midsummer till freezing weather. The flower-stalks shoot up from 3 to 4 feet high, and as the buds open and fade, they pass through the shades of yellow, red and blue that a bar of iron does in cooling. Very pretty and odd. The roots must be protected from hard freezing and too much water in winter. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PHLOXES, GARDEN.

We are each year more impressed with the great merit of the hybrid Garden Phloxes. They are among the most showy of the perennials. In height they vary from 1 to 4 feet, and in foliage from narrow and shining to broad and dull. The flowers are produced in pyramidal panicles, often 6 inches across, and continue to bloom from early summer until autumn. The colors, shades and markings are innumerable, including pure white, cream, salmon, rose, lilac, carmine, purple, violet and crimson, in various shades, some of the varieties combining two or more colors in the same flower.

We offer a fine collection of the best European varieties, as named below, at 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

These are as brilliant in color as the Drummond Phloxes, and much more effective, as the flower-heads are larger.

Amphitryon. Large; lilac, with white center.

B. Comte. Rich carmine, shaded purple.

Cross of Honor. Rose, striped white.

Duquestin. Crimson.

Elias Legnor. Rose-red.

E. Levavasseur. Fine dwarf white.

Fahrihaut Weisse. Carmine, shaded violet; rich.

Japonais. Dwarf; salmon-carmine, with large violet center.

Madeleine Leturque. Fine Indian-rose, with white star.

Nettie Stewart. Fine large pure white, with just the faintest tinge of color near base of petals.

Pierre Loti. Rosy salmon, with light center.

Richard Wallace. White, with pink eye.

Robert Werner. Deep carmine, shaded salmon.

Simplon. Carmine-salmon, with purple center.

The Pearl. Fine large pure white.

Tivoli. Rich purplish crimson.

William Robinson. Pale rosy salmon, with large violet center.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. (Adam's Needle.)

Hardy and very ornamental. The fine flower-stem, 4 or 5 feet high, bears a spike of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers a foot or more in length. The great cluster of sharp green leaves at the foot of the stalk is also handsome. The leaves are sharp-pointed, with thread-like filaments along the edge, hence the common name. Fine for groups among shrubbery, and the decoration of walks and terraces. Large plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; smaller, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



Yucca filamentosa.

BULBS FOR SUMMER BEDDING.

CANNAS.

We offer a magnificent collection of this deservedly popular class of plants. The largely increased demand for Cannas has encouraged the introduction of many choice and distinct sorts. We name the following as giving an assortment from which a selection can be made to meet the taste of the most critical buyers.

Price, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ITALIAN ORCHID-FLOWERED CANNAS.

A distinct race of Cannas. They have less substance and are thinner-petaled than the French varieties, and are extremely free-blooming. The individual flowers are very large, often over 6 inches across. The coloring is superb, and the name "Orchid-Flowering" is very appropriate.

AUSTRIA. Flowers of pure canary yellow, with but few traces of small reddish brown spots in the center of the two inside petals; produced on massive stems about 16 inches long. Foliage large and heavy.

ALLEMANIA. This is perhaps the best of the Italian type. Exceptionally large; upper petals salmon, with broad borders and markings of yellow; lower petals darker salmon, marked yellow in center. Dark green foliage; tall-growing.

ITALIA. The flowers, on massive stems about 16 inches long, are bright orange-scarlet, with broad, golden yellow borders.

OTHER CHOICE SORTS.

Alphonse Bouvier. Although introduced in 1891, it still stands at the head of tall crimson varieties. A strong grower, with bright green foliage; very floriferous; under fair conditions grows 6 to 7 feet high.

Charles Henderson. A grand variety of a fine crimson color that has become very popular. While it is not quite so rich in color as Alphonse Bouvier, its habit of growth is much more compact, rarely exceeding 3½ feet in height, which makes it a desirable companion to such varieties as Florence Vaughan and Madame Crozy.



President McKinley.



Canna Italia.

Egandale. A most excellent variety, with bronzy foliage and soft, currant-red flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage; the best of its type; attains a height of about 4 feet.

Florence Vaughan. Undoubtedly one of the finest yellow spotted varieties yet sent out; in color it is a bright, rich, golden yellow; spotted with bright red; the flowers, which are of the largest size, of great substance and of perfect form, are borne in large heads and in the greatest profusion; the foliage is massive, and of a rich green color; the plants rarely exceed 3½ to 4 feet in height.

Fuerst Bismarck. Rich scarlet-crimson, but so distinct from all other crimsons that it can be planted along with them in perfect harmony of color. The flowers are of large size, have broad petals of good substance, and are produced in immense trusses; of vigorous, compact, uniform growth, about 3½ feet high.

Madame Crozy. The flowers of this well-known and popular variety are of a bright crimson-scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. The plant is of vigorous growth, yet dwarf in habit, rarely exceeding 4 feet in height. Foliage bright green, and very massive. The flowers are produced on large, branching stems, which are closely set with bloom, each stem being really a bouquet in itself.

President McKinley. Color brilliant crimson, with bright scarlet shading. Trusses large, compact, of good shape, held well above the foliage, produced freely and evenly; foliage deep green, with marked chocolate margin. Plant stools freely, is a compact, even grower, and one of the earliest bloomers, coming into flower when 14 to 18 inches high and blooming continuously thereafter. The effect, when massed, is extremely brilliant, the contrast between the flowers and foliage being rich, chaste and effective. 3 feet.

Queen Charlotte. The plants grow about 3 feet high, and have heavy, bluish green foliage and enormous flower-stalks; flowers large, blood-red, broadly banded with bright canary yellow; very showy and profuse bloomer.

Sunray. A distinct striped variety. The flowers, which are produced very freely, are large and open out well. The ground-color is a rich, bright yellow, with stripes and dashes of bright scarlet, running through almost to the edge of the petals, producing a unique and bizarre effect.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

(Elephant's Ear.)

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for a flower border or for planting singly on the lawn. It must have plenty of water and very rich soil. Leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2½ feet wide light green; grows 6 feet high. First-class bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; extra-size bulbs, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



A Specimen Double White Show Dahlia.

DAHLIAS.

These well-known herbaceous, tuberous-rooted plants have become more popular of late on account of many of the acquisitions obtained in the newer introductions, some of which are tall-growing varieties, but most of which are dwarf in habit and beautiful in color of flower. Plant in early spring. Dig roots up in autumn and keep secure from frost during the winter. We offer a large assortment of the best varieties, in all the colorings and of the different strains as named below.

Price for undivided roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

CACTUS.

A. W. Tait. White.
 Beauty of Brentwood. Magenta.
 Clifford W. Bruton. New. Yellow flowers,
 5 to 6 inches across.
 Crimson King. Large, deep red.
 Fern-Leaved Beauty. New. Creamy white,
 fern-leaved foliage.
 Fireball. Red and yellow.
 Firefly. Rich velvety crimson.
 Gloriosa. Brightest scarlet.
 Henry Patrick. Pure white.
 John Bragg. Dark maroon.
 Juarezii. Scarlet.
 Lemon Giant. Light yellow.
 Lady Marsham. Salmon-scarlet.
 Lady Montague. Bright salmon.
 Marchioness of Bute. White, with rosy tips.
 Maid of Kent. Crimson, tipped white.
 Minerva. New. Soft yellow overlaid with
 red.
 Mrs. E. C. Monroe. New. Sulphur-yellow.
 Mrs. Geo. Reed. Pure white; beautifully
 edged and flaked with soft, ivory lake.

Nymphæa. Delicate pink.
 Oban. Delicate fawn.
 Oriental. New. Pale salmon.
 Panthia. Rich salmon.
 Prince Alexander. Crimson and salmon.
 Red and Black. Deep wine-red.
 Robert Maher. Yellow.
 True Model. Reddish bronze.
 Wm. Agnew. Red.
 Zulu. Dark maroon.

DOUBLE.

Adelaide. Bright yellow.
 A. D. Livoni. Soft pink.
 Arrah Na Pogne. Maroon, tipped white.
 Crimson Beauty. Crimson.
 Dr. Stein. Crimson and pink. Dwarf.
 Defiance. Lemon, tipped white.
 Donald Beaton. Velvety maroon.
 Ethel. Carmine.
 Grand Duke Alexis. New. Very large
 white, shaded pink.
 Lady Jewell. White, shaded lilac.

Madge Wildfire. Rich scarlet.
 Madam Sparry. Yellow.
 Miss May Lomas. White and lavender.
 Mrs. Daniels. Rosy pink.
 Moonbeam. Pure white.
 Old Gold. Amber, tipped white.
 Sheik. Sulphur-yellow.
 Sunset. Brown, red and yellow.
 Rev. C. W. Bolton. Salmon and buff,
 spotted.
 Wytham Yellow. Rich yellow.
 Zelmira. Light purple, striped maroon.

POMPON.

Daisy. White, tipped lilac.
 Density. Deep pink; like a fringed ball.
 Fairy Queen. Sulphur-yellow.
 Guiding Star. New. Pure white.
 Mark Ramsted. Purple, tipped white.
 Red Piper. Deep red.
 Snowclad. White.
 Virginal. White.



APPLES.

If Apples are planted at the rate of 50 trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the Apples, which, growing more quickly than the latter, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After 8 or 10 years of productiveness, as the space is needed for Apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, after having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

Trees of bearing age, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen, \$35 per 100.

NOTE.—We cannot furnish any varieties or sizes not included in this list.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Autumn Strawberry. Very productive. Fruit tender and juicy.

Early Harvest. Size medium; straw color; flavor rich, sprightly, excellent. One of the best very early Apples.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish; rich yellow; flesh yellowish white, with rich, subacid, aromatic flavor. Tender, mellow. Autumn.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow, beautifully striped with red; crisp, juicy, sprightly and high-flavored. Autumn.

Maiden's Blush. Large; pale yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh very white and tender; rich, sprightly acid. Medium early.

Red Astrachan. Large; bright crimson; crisp and juicy, with a rich, acid flavor. Handsome and very early.

WINTER VARIETIES.

American Golden Russet (SHEEPNOSE). Small; yellowish russet; remarkably high-flavored, rich, tender and delicious; desirable for home use, but of no market value.

Baldwin. Large; deep red; rich, juicy, subacid and high-flavored; vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

Ben Davis (NEW YORK PIPPIN). Large; bright red; flesh white, rich and spicy, subacid, of good quality; good keeper. Have a few of these in first-class trees. 25 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

Fallwater. Very large; greenish yellow, with dark blush cheek; tender, juicy, fine-grained, subacid; good keeper. The fruit is uniformly fair; a valuable market variety.

King of Tompkins County. Large; yellowish red, shaded and striped with crimson; rich, vinous, aromatic, subacid flavor. A most beautiful Apple of good quality; an excellent northern variety, which is not always an abundant bearer in this latitude.

Northern Spy. Large, round; green, striped with red; mild, subacid, good quality; good keeper.

Pewaukee. A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg. Medium, round-ribbed, bright yellow, nearly covered with stripes and splashes of dark red; flesh yellowish white; juicy, subacid. Tree a fine grower, bardy.

Rambo. Of medium size; yellow, streaked red; tender, juicy and mild flavored.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, light green; flesh tender; tree vigorous, but a crooked grower.

Seek No Further. Medium to large, round, striped with dull red russet dots. Fine-grained, tender, rich, excellent.

Smith's Cider. Medium to large; red, marbled and shaded with greenish yellow; tender, crisp and juicy, mild, subacid.

Sutton Beauty. Originated in Massachusetts. Tree a fine grower and productive; fruit large, roundish; waxen yellow, striped crimson; flesh tender, subacid, good. November to February. First-class trees only 25 cts. each, \$2.75 per dozen.

Taiman's Sweet. Medium; light yellow, with pale blush; flesh rich and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive; good keeper.

Wolf River. Large, handsome; yellow, shaded and striped red. Juicy, of pleasant, spicy flavor.

CRAB APPLES.

The Crab Apples are very desirable for making jellies and preserving. The fruit varies in color and size, but all sorts are excellent for canning, and all are exceedingly ornamental.

Price, 50 cts. each. \$5 per doz.

Hyslop. Large; dark red, with a blue bloom; subacid.

Lady Elgin. Fruit fair, small and handsome.

Red Siberian. Fruit rather small; yellow, with red cheek.

Transcendent. Large; yellow and red. Tree productive.

Yellow Siberian. Large; fine, rich yellow; productive.

PEARS.

Pears can be grown in almost any good soil, with the same treatment as apples.

The cultivation of the Pear is rapidly extending as its value becomes better appreciated. The great number of valuable varieties insures a succession of fruit from early summer to late winter. One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn Pears at least a fortnight before ripe. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall. Budded on its own stock, the Pear makes a standard tree; on the French or Angers quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large permanent orchards; latter for small yards and gardens.

Trees of Bearing Age, \$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$60 per 100; First Class Trees, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Beurre d'Anjou Pear—Half size.

NOTE.—We cannot furnish any varieties or sizes not included in this list.

STANDARD PEARS.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett. Large, yellow; juicy, fine-grained, buttery, sweet, aromatic and of good flavor; vigorous; very productive; begins to bear when quite young. One of the most profitable.

Beurre Giffard. Medium; pale yellowish green, with dull reddish brown cheek; juicy; sweet; of good flavor. A desirable variety.

Buffum. Medium; large, yellow, shaded russety red; juicy and buttery. Vigorous and productive.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; pale yellow, with crimson cheek; juicy, melting, rich and vinous; does best on light soil.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; nearly round; yellow, with red cheek; a good, juicy, sweet Pear; tree vigorous and productive. One of the very earliest varieties.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small, yellow, with bright red cheek; very showy, sweet and sprightly. Productive and of excellent quality.

Osband's Summer. Small; yellow, with reddish brown cheek. Melting and sugary.

Tyson. Above medium size; yellow, with reddish brown cheek; melting, juicy, sweet and fine-flavored. Originated in Montgomery county, Pa.

Wilder. New. One of the earliest ripening Pears, of smallish size; good keeper and shipper. Fine appearance, superior quality and delicious flavor.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Belle Lucrative. Medium; pale yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sugary and delicious; good bearer.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; russety yellow; very juicy, melting, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; vigorous and productive; a good keeper.

Beurre Bosc. A large, beautiful, russety Pear; high-flavored, delicious and melting. A distinct sort.

Flemish Beauty. Large; pale yellow, with a dull blush; juicy, melting; vigorous and productive.

Howell. Large; yellow with a red cheek and russet dots; juicy, melting, with a sprightly vinous flavor.

Idaho. New. Originated in the state for which it is named. The trees are upright and vigorous in habit,

with dark foliage, and very hardy, withstanding winters with the thermometer 30° below zero. The fruit is of very large size, greenish yellow, with russety spots, small core and no seeds.

Kieffer. Large; deep yellow, with orange-yellow in the sun, thickly set with russet dots; flesh white, coarse, juicy and sweet; quality variable. A very profitable market variety, ripening after most Pears are gone. Immensely productive, and comes into bearing very young.

Lawson. Of medium size. Its beautiful appearance, great productiveness and early bearing cause it to be a popular market variety.

Seckel. Small; clear, bright russet, with a cinnamon-red cheek; juicy, melting, rich, spicy and high-flavored.

Sheldon. Medium; bright russet; juicy, sweet, aromatic.

Vermont Beauty. New. A beautiful Pear, originated in Vermont. Fruit of medium size; flesh melting, sprightly and of the best quality. Tree healthy, hardy, and very productive.

Worden-Seckel. A seedling of Seckel, which it resembles in quality and flavor, and surpasses in size and beauty. More juicy than Seckel and equally delicious. Tree very hardy, productive, and free from disease. A strong, upright grower, worthy of trial. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Duchesse de Bordeaux. Medium; yellow, with russet cheek; juicy, sweet; late keeper.

Lawrence. Medium; pale yellow, dotted; juicy, buttery, sweet and aromatic.

Rutter. Large; greenish yellow, slightly covered with russet; juicy, melting, slightly vinous.

Winter Nelis. Medium size; dull russet; melting and buttery, of rich, sprightly flavor. Heavy bearer.

DWARF PEARS.

Dwarf Pears require thorough cultivation to grow them to perfection, but are desirable in small yards. Plant deep enough to cover the junction of the Pear and quince two or three inches.

Price, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; dull yellow, rich, juicy, buttery; the best Dwarf.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large; beautiful dull russet; juicy, melting, delicious. Autumn.

Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Howell, Lawrence, Seckel. Described in Standards.

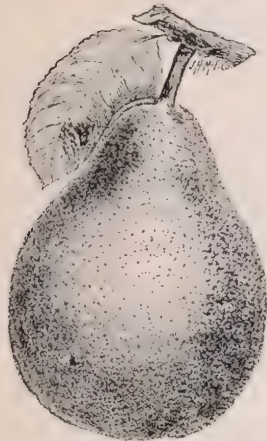
Duchesse d'Angouleme—One-third size.



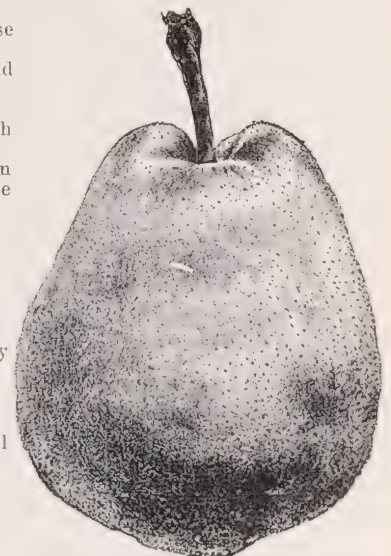
Worden-Seckel—Half size.



Beurre d'Anjou Pear—Half size.



Lawrence Pear—Half size.



CHERRIES.

Cherries succeed best on moderately rich, light, loamy or sandy soil. Many of the free-growing varieties, of pyramidal form and dark rich foliage, are very ornamental.

Trees of Bearing Age, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz., \$60 per 100; First-Class Trees, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Black Eagle. Above medium; nearly black; tender, rich, with an abundance of high-flavored juice; growth strong; very productive.

Black Tartarian. Very large; purplish black; flavor mild and pleasant; one of the very best and most productive varieties; tree a vigorous and beautiful grower.

Downer's Late Red. Large; light red; tender, juicy and delicious; productive.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain. Very productive; jet black when ripe; about the size of Early Richmond Cherry; ripens much later; flavor resembles other sweet Cherries; of luscious quality when fully ripe; excellent for preserves or to eat out of hand. Is a regular and abundant bearer; has thus far withstood the attacks of insects, black-rot or other diseases. Plant is of dwarf habit, and is very hardy and ornamental, making a handsome bush, bearing pure white flowers in profusion in the blossoming season. Size, 1 to 1½ feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 to 6 feet, grafted as standards, 75 cts. each.

Early Richmond. Medium; acid; very early; one of the most profitable market varieties. This is a great improvement on the old Pie Cherry, which it resembles.

Elton. Large; pale yellow, spotted with red; early; juicy and rich.

Elkhorn. A fine black Cherry of good quality; very productive.

English Morello. Large; acid; one of the best for cooking; a productive late variety.

Governor Wood. Large; pale yellow, shaded with red; sweet, rich and delicious; strong grower and productive; one of the best.

Louis Philippe. Fruit large; skin and flesh red; tender, juicy, mild acid; very productive.

May Duke. Dark red; an early acid, juicy, well-tried variety.

Montmorency. Larger and later than Early Richmond.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large; white, with red cheek; sweet and excellent for dessert; productive and profitable.

Reine Hortense. Mottled red; tender and juicy.

Rockport Bigarreau. Large; pale amber, marbled with red; excellent; productive and valuable.

Smith's Bigarreau. Immense; deep black fruits; flesh dark, tender, juicy, fine flavored. Productive.

Windsor. Late variety of dark color. Flesh firm and of fine quality. Very desirable.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. One of the best.

We especially recommend Japan Plums for earliness, productiveness, almost complete freedom from disease and insect attacks, and for the beauty and long-keeping qualities of their fruit. (See page 32.)



Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.

PLUMS.

The Plum, while thriving on any good soil that is well drained, produces its best growth in a rich loam, inclined to clay. The ravages of the curculio, which have been so prevalent for years past, can be easily overcome by careful attention. Soon after the fruit forms, shake the trees every morning for about two weeks, in the following manner: Spread a sheet under the tree, and then, by sudden but gentle jars, the diseased fruit and insects can be shaken off; they should be carefully destroyed.

Trees of Bearing Age, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; First-Class Trees, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Bradshaw. Very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large, handsome, yellow; flesh firm, rich, sweet; popular; late.

General Hand. Large; golden yellow; sweet and pleasant; beautiful and productive.

German Prune. A popular, productive, purple variety; juicy, rich and sweet. Of fine size and appearance.

Guii. A remarkable bearer; very popular among the Hudson River Plum-growers; fruit large, deep purple; flesh sweet and pleasant.

Imperial Gage. Medium; pale green, shaded with yellow; juicy, rich, vigorous and productive.

Lombard. Medium; purple; juicy and pleasant; vigorous, hardy and productive. One of the most profitable; succeeds on light soil.

Reine Claude. Large; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, melting and excellent; fruit hangs well on the tree; a great bearer.

Shipper's Pride. Large; round, purple, flesh firm; excellent quality; very productive.

Shropshire Damson. Double the size of the old common Damson.

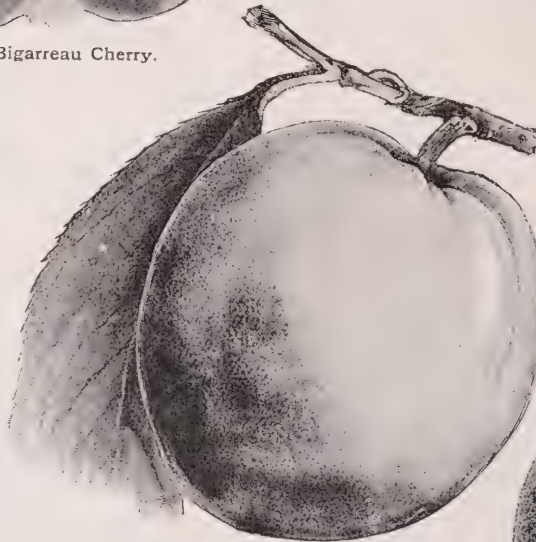
Spaulding. Fruit large, yellowish green, with delicate, white bloom. Flesh pale yellow, firm, of sugary sweetness. Excellent for canning purposes.

Yellow Egg. Large; deep yellow, with white dots.

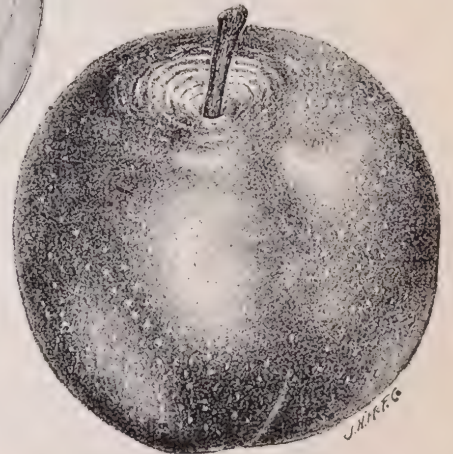
Yellow Gage. Of medium size; yellow; rich, sweet and melting.



Napoleon Bigarreau Cherry.



Abundance Plum. (See page 32.)



Burbank Plum. (See page 32.)

JAPAN PLUMS.

The Japanese Plums are a distinct class. They are wonderfully productive, hardy and vigorous, with large foliage, coming into bearing very young. The fruit is large, attractive in appearance, of excellent quality, and ships well. These Plums are adapted to all sections, and should be included in every collection.



Price, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Abundance. Rich, bright red, with white bloom; large and showy; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, and of an indescribable, delicious sweetness. Excellent for canning. (Illustrated on page 31.)

Burbank. Clear cherry red, with lilac bloom; deep yellow flesh; very sweet, peculiar and agreeable flavor. (Illustrated on page 31.)

Hale. New. As described by the introducer, it is the most vigorous tree of all the Japans, an upright, compact grower, that requires an annual thinning out of the head for the best results of fruitage. Besides an abundance of fruit-buds all over the tree, there are numerous short fruit-spurs all through the inside of the tree-head, and should spring frosts ever come when trees are in bloom, there are enough of fruit-buds on these inside spurs to give a full crop, even though all on the outside be killed! This strong point in the Hale is not possessed by any other of the Japan Plums, and ought to insure its fruitage in years when most others fail. To a gentleman in Pennsylvania, Luther Burbank recently wrote: "Hale Plum will yield enough fruit to suit anybody, and every season, too!" Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red. Superb in quality; fully equal to Imperial Gage; none so fine for the family. Mid-September.

Satsuma. Dark purplish red, mottled; globular in shape; flesh purple-red, firm, juicy, very good. Enormously productive and very vigorous. The favorite Plum of all for canning and preserving. A good, attractive seller.

We believe orchards of Japan Plums to be paying investments, especially in the neighborhood of good markets.

PEACHES.

Peaches thrive best on warm, light, moderately rich soil. The ground should be kept clean and cultivated. An occasional top-dressing of wood ashes, kainit or slaked lime about the roots will be of advantage. The trees should branch low, not having more than three or four feet of trunk. When a tree is too thick to let in air and light freely, it should be thinned out; and when a leading shoot is pushing up too far, it should be cut back. Trees should grow broad, rather than high, to suffer less from wind and to facilitate gathering fruit.

Extra size, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100. 4 to 6 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

Alexander. Large; fine-flavored for an early Peach; ripens with Amsden's June, and is thought by some to be identical with it.

Amsden's June. Large, beautiful and of good quality; ripens two weeks before Hale's Early; one of the best extra-early Peaches.

Chair's Choice. Large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm; very popular.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent yellow-fleshed Peach. The trees are moderate growers and regular bearers; fruit of large size and highly colored.

Crawford's Late. Almost universally cultivated as the best of its season; large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sprightly.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, juicy, and of high quality. One of the most popular varieties of recent introduction.

Globe. An accidental seedling, grown in Berks county, Pa. A rapid and vigorous grower; large, golden yellow, with red blush; flavor unsurpassed; ripens from late to very late. Freestone.

Lemon Cling. Large; yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh firm, rich, sprightly, vinous.

Mountain Rose. One of the best early Peaches; large, red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; a desirable variety.

Oldmixon Free. Uniformly large, with sprightly flavor, and bright, handsome color; white flesh, with beautiful blush; a popular market variety.

ORANGE FREE. New. Finest of all for the family garden. Tree good grower and very hardy. Ripens with Oldmixon and at a time when there are no other good, yellow Peaches. Fruit round, medium size, yellow, mottled beautifully with red; no fuzz; small pit, that parts easily from the flesh. In quality it is second to none; has the sweetest and best flavor possible.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone; juicy, melting, good, vinous.

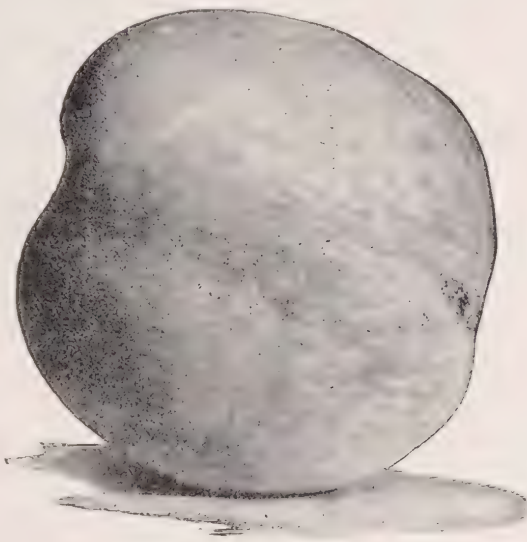
Smock. Medium, or occasionally large; yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, moderately rich, not very juicy, but of pleasant flavor. A valuable and enormously productive, very late variety.

Stephen's Rarissime. Large; white, shaded with red; flesh white, juicy and of fine quality; a regular bearer. The fruit is very beautiful in appearance.

Stump the World. Very large; white, with bright red cheek; juicy and high-flavored; very productive and popular, being one of the best.

TRIUMPH. The earliest yellow Peach known. Later than Alexander, and ripens with it just after Sneed. Tree vigorous, very productive; fruit medium to large, round. Skin yellow, with rich red blush all over the sunny side; flesh yellow; ripens up all at once, and evenly, clear to the pit; freestone and a good keeper. The most popular new Peach on the market this season. Good shipper, and in quality far superior to anything that ripens anywhere near its season.

Wonderful. Color rich, golden yellow, largely overspread with carmine; one of the latest freestone varieties; of large size, possessing remarkable keeping qualities; wonderfully productive.



Triumph Peach.

APRICOTS.

Plant on a northern exposure, so that the buds may not start so early as to be injured by late frosts. Heavy soil preferable. Prune moderately every spring. The Apricot is subject to the attacks of the curculio, which should be destroyed as prescribed under the heading of Plums.

Price, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Acme. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit large; yellow, with red cheek, of good quality.

Early Golden. Small; pale yellow; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; productive and hardy.

Harris Hardy. Fruit large and uniformly oval in shape; bright yellow, with red blush; rich and juicy. Ripens about July 20.

Moorpark. Very large; reddish orange; juicy, rich, and tender. A very fine variety, universally esteemed.

Peach. Large; skin yellow in the shade, but deep orange mottled with dark brown on the sunny side; rich, high-flavored.

Roman. Hardy and a prolific bearer, producing immense crops where others fail; flesh dry.



Harris Apricot.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES OF APRICOTS.

These are extremely hardy, ripen with peaches, and are highly ornamental, having dark green foliage. Great superiority is claimed for them in early fruiting, hardiness of tree and quality of fruit. We name three of the most popular.

Price, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Alexis. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; rich, luscious, slightly acid.

J. L. Budd. Large; white, red cheek; sweet, juicy; late.

Nicholas. Medium to large; white; sweet and melting.

NECTARINES.

A smooth-skinned fruit, resembling the peach. Subject to the attacks of the curculio, which should be destroyed as directed under the heading of Plums. Plant on light soil, and prune the young growth thoroughly every year.

Price, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Downton. Large; pale green, with deep red cheek; good.

Hardwick. Large; pale yellowish green; high-flavored.

New White. Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek.

Red Roman. Greenish yellow, with deep, dark red cheek; flesh yellow, fine and rich.

QUINCES.

Quinces require a deep, rich soil, and should be manured with thoroughly rotted manure or wood-pile earth. A little coarse salt or lime sprinkled around the trees occasionally is beneficial in keeping away insects. On account of roots being very near the surface, the ground should be kept well worked and free from grass or sod. Make frequent and thorough search for borers. Do not prune much, but carefully remove the old and decayed wood.

Champion. This variety is of upright, symmetrical growth, with clean bark, producing a small, attractive tree. Fruit exceedingly large; pear-shaped; bright, handsome yellow, with russet about the stem; a late-ripening and late-keeping variety; vigorous, hardy and productive. 2-yrs., 4 to 5 feet, well branched, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100. Trees of bearing age, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Meech's Prolific. A strong, vigorous grower; immensely productive; fruit of uniformly large size and of very handsome appearance; ripens later than Orange Quince, from which it also differs in form and shape. 2-yrs., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Trees of bearing age, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Orange, or Apple. Large, firm; rich, golden yellow; productive, and desirable for market and home use; the most extensively cultivated variety. 3 to 4 feet, well branched, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100. Trees of bearing age, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Downing Mulberries.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is valuable not only on account of its fruit, which is highly esteemed by some, but because its habit of growth renders it a desirable shade tree. It is necessary, also, for the successful growth of the silk worm.

Downing's Everbearing. Fruit large, blue-black, juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing for about three months. A large-growing and desirable shade tree. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 1-year, 4 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

New American. Equal to Downing's, much hardier and very productive. Has the best fruit of all the varieties. 1-year, 4 to 6 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Russian. A tree imported from Russia and introduced by the Mennonites; fruit is desirable for dessert or jellies; foliage is suitable for silk worm culture. 4 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

White (*Morus alba*). Fruit small, nearly white, of inferior quality; tree of rapid growth; cultivated chiefly as food for the silk worm. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

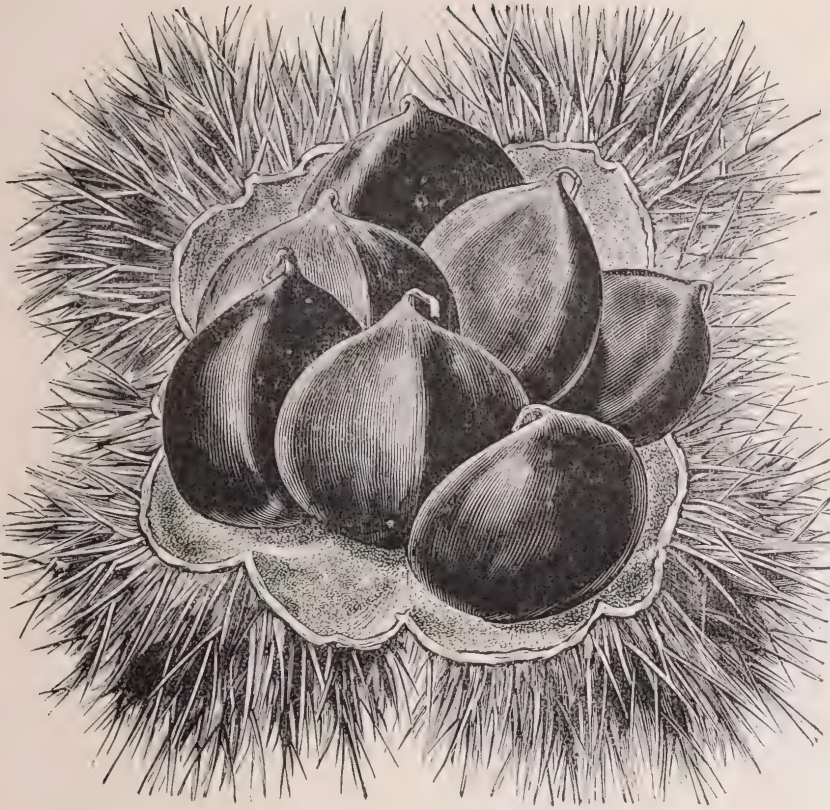
PERSIMMONS.

American (*Diospyros Virginiana*). Leaves smooth and glossy; fruit the size of a crab apple; reddish yellow; astringent until frost gives it flavor and sweetness. 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Japan. We offer ten of the best Japanese varieties. 2½ to 3½ feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.



Champion Quince.



Japan Giant Chestnut. (From 3-yr. grafted tree at the Glenwood Nurseries.)

yielded to their owners abundant crops. Doubtless for thousands of our citizens, whose childhood was spent in the country, reference to this subject will tinkle the bells of memory, and call to mind pictures of home and youth. Even now the supply of native Nuts in our markets consists largely of wild Nuts, harvested by boys and girls, who gather them for pleasure. In many sections the Nut harvest is a blessing direct from Nature's hand to the poor; in others it is a source of profit to the well-to-do farmer. The development of this industry cannot be dreamed out, it must be worked out.

CHESTNUTS.

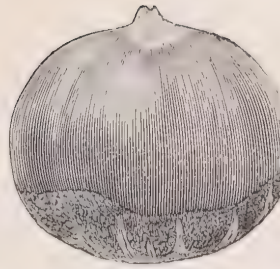
No nut-producing tree has attracted more attention in the last few years than the Chestnut. Its value for timber purposes has long been known, but the great improvement in size and productiveness of its fruit has made it very profitable for market, and induced a more general cultivation, until now it is looked upon as a necessary requisite to all well-planted grounds. As a shade or ornamental tree the Chestnut has few equals. Probably in no other tree do we find the useful and ornamental more fully combined. Why may not all partake of the pleasure of "opening a Chestnut bur," and why should not all obtain varieties from which three to seven nuts of large size are sure to reward one's efforts?

Dwarf (Chinquapin). A low, shrubby tree, which bears small, very sweet and good nuts in great abundance. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Japan Giant. Among the finest of the Japanese varieties, of which there are many. It has proved entirely hardy in extremely cold climates, and flourishes in most sections of the United States; quite distinct from the European varieties. Its long, narrow, peach-like leaves, and their dark green color, are characteristics which are very noticeable. The nuts are large, and produced in quantity, three to seven fine, perfect nuts being often found in one bur. The cut represents a bur of nuts taken from a 3-year graft in our nursery. The fruit is similar in quality to that of other large varieties, all of which are improved by removing the inner skin before eating. They are excellent when boiled or roasted. 1-year grafts, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; 2-year grafts, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each.

Japan Mammoth. Grown from the seed of the Japan Giant. Produces nuts of large size. The Japan seedlings are much more certain to bear large, perfect fruit than the European seedlings. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

Numbo. A hardy American seedling of a European Chestnut, raised in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The original tree, now 40



Paragon Chestnut.



Numbo Chestnut.

NUTS.

The culture of Nut-bearing trees for their fruit in the United States has until recently been confined to narrow limits, both as regards the area devoted to their growth and the number of species brought under cultivation. This is due in part to the abundance of wild Nuts which in many localities have supplied the market demand; and in part to the fact that greater skill is necessary to produce superior Nuts than is required in the culture of most other fruits. Perhaps the chief cause of retarded interest in this subject has been the impression that the man who plants Nut trees does so for his successors rather than for himself, but this idea has repeatedly been proved a fallacy. Ever since the colonization of America there has been some individual effort and interest in the planting of Nut-bearing trees near homes, for Nut production as well as shade.

Chestnut, Walnut and Hickory trees have been spared in clearing away the forests, and in succeeding years have

years old, has borne $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of nuts in one season. Its average crop for five consecutive years was 62 quarts per year. Forty nuts will make a quart. In quality, similar to other large Chestnuts, and when boiled or roasted scarcely distinguishable from the best American varieties. Begins to bear very young, frequently 2 or 3 years after grafting, and yields regular and abundant crops. Tree very hardy, symmetrical in form and quite ornamental, even for lawn planting. 1-year grafts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; extra-sized trees, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz. Trees of bearing age, 7 to 8 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Paragon. A magnificent variety. Tree vigorous, upright, a hardy and abundant bearer; nuts large and of excellent quality—three or more in a bur. Supposed to be a seedling of the Spanish. One of the most popular large-sized nuts. 1-year grafts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; extra-sized trees, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz. Trees of bearing age, 7 to 8 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Spanish. Fruit large, but not so sweet as the American. Very good when roasted or boiled. The tree does not grow as tall as the native variety, but forms a spreading, rounded head from 25 to 40 feet high. 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each.

Plant Our Grafted Nut Trees, for profit instead of the Nuts, if you would make their culture a success.



Japan Mammoth Chestnut.

OTHER CHOICE NUTS.

Almond, Hardshell. A low tree, somewhat resembling the peach; very ornamental when in bloom. Under favorable conditions an abundant yielder. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Almond, Softshell. The fruit is much sweeter and better than that of the Hardshell, but the tree is not quite so hardy. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Filbert, English. Nuts large and of good flavor. 3 to 4 ft., 35c. each, \$3 per doz. Best named varieties, 2 to 3 ft., 40c. each, \$4 per doz.

Pecan, Paper Shell. Beautiful, rapid-growing tree, with luxuriant foliage; valuable for timber. Oblong, sweet nuts of good quality. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Shellbark, Hickory. Thin shell. Raised from large and excellent seed. 4 to 6 ft., 50c. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 40c. each, \$4 per doz.

WALNUTS.

Black. The common native species, raised from excellent large nuts of very productive trees. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

English. The thin-shell variety, which is sold at the fruit stands. In sheltered situations the tree is a vigorous grower, and in many localities very productive. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Japan Sieboldii. A native of the mountains of northern Japan. An extremely hardy, vigorous grower of symmetrical form matures early and bears young; very productive; has an abundance of



Japan Sieboldii Walnut.

fibrous roots, and transplants safely. The nuts grow in clusters; the meat is sweet and of the very best quality. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Japan Max cordiformis. Differs from Sieboldii in form. The nuts are broad, pointed and flattened, somewhat resembling the Shellbark hickory nuts. The Japan Walnuts are valuable for nut and shade trees. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

White (Butternut). A native variety, which bears oblong nuts resembling the Black Walnut, but richer and more oily. The tree is a rapid grower and makes a handsome shade tree. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



Japan Max cordiformis Walnuts.

GOOSEBERRIES.

(For treatment, see Currants.)

Chautauqua. New white American variety. Fruit of large size and excellent quality. Perfectly free of spines and hair; veined and translucent; average size, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. Excels in vigor and yield. 2-yrs., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Columbus. Very fine American seedling of English type. Large, smooth, oval in form; greenish yellow; of the finest quality, and does not mildew. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Downing. Large; pale green; soft, juicy and excellent; good for family use. 2-years, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Houghton's Seedling. Medium; pale red; vigorous. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Industry. A variety of foreign origin, which, in most sections of the northern portion of the United States does well, and under favorable conditions is exceptionally free from mildew. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Pearl. A new variety that the introducer says does not mildew. Hardy; superior in size and quality, and more productive than Downing. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Red Jacket. A new American variety, for which the introducer claims great productiveness, hardiness, excellence of quality and as being proof against mildew, having been tested for seven years by the side of other sorts, all but the Red Jacket being badly affected. 2-years, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Smith's Improved. Fruit large, oval, light green. Flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Plant vigorous and productive. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

CURRANTS.

Currants and Gooseberries should be planted on good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Few fruits will live under such neglect, and very few so thoroughly repay for good and proper treatment. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots, to keep the bushes in good shape. Sprinkle ashes around the roots occasionally, to keep the borers away. The Currant worm may be destroyed by sprinkling the bushes with powdered white hellebore while they are wet with dew. This powder is poisonous, and, where it has been applied, the fruit should not be used without first being washed.

Black Naples. Vigorous and productive; used for jelly and jams, and highly profitable for market in some sections. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Cherry. Fruit large, bunch small; deep red; acid. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Fay's Prolific. A red variety, equal in size, better in flavor and five times as prolific as the Cherry Currant. A highly prized leading variety for home or market. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

La Versailles. A popular old variety. Bunches and berries large, bright crimson; fine, vigorous and productive. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Lee's Prolific. A new black variety; about 10 days earlier than Black Naples, with large berries, larger, longer bunches and more productive than that prolific variety. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

North Star. A new variety, of luxuriant growth; the strongest and most vigorous of the red varieties; bunches of fruit averaging 4 inches in length, are freely produced. It combines extreme hardiness, vigorous growth, extra size, good quality and great productiveness. 15 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Pomona. New red sort of the best quality. Large, with few and very small seeds. Excellent for dessert. Plant is very vigorous, hardy and productive. The fruit is easily picked, and hangs on a long time in fine condition. Very desirable. \$1.75 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Red Cross. New. Vigorous grower; produces an abundance of large, sweet fruit of finest quality. Bunches long and fine. \$1.75 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Red Dutch. Fruit of medium size, in large bunches; the old and well-known Currant of the garden; a profitable market variety. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Victoria. Bunches extremely long; berries medium, brilliant red, and of excellent quality; bushes good growers and profuse bearers; a valuable late variety. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

White Grape. The best white variety; large, sweet and good; best for the table; a good bearer. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.



Fay's Prolific Currant.



Red Jacket Gooseberries.

RASPBERRIES.

Our Raspberries are extra selected stock, and are not the ordinary light sucker plants which are frequently sold, but which do not give satisfaction to those wishing to secure a fine, fruitful patch at once.

Plant in rows 5 or 6 feet apart, with 2 to 4 feet between the plants in the row, in good, rich soil, and manure annually. Cut the tops off within a few inches of the ground when planted. Immediately after the fruiting season, or very early in the spring, cut out all the old wood which bore the last crop of fruit. Pinch the vigorous young shoots several times during the summer; they will then grow stout enough to stand without stakes.



Cumberland Raspberry.

Brandywine. Large, bright red; hardy and productive; an old variety, extensively grown for market, but of too poor quality for home use. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$18 per 1,000.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market. Large, firm; deep, rich crimson; of excellent quality; tall, strong and vigorous; perfectly hardy and very productive; succeeds well in almost all localities; is uninjured by severe cold, and withstands the droughts of summer better than most varieties; time of ripening, medium to late. Its productiveness, attractive color, firmness and excellent quality, render it most desirable for home or market culture. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$18 per 1,000.

DWARF JUNE BERRY.

A novelty of great promise. When in blossom, the bushes are covered with a mass of white flowers, making them very beautiful. Fruit resembles in appearance and quality the swamp huckleberry; reddish purple, changing to bluish black, and is borne in clusters. The flavor is rich and subacid; excellent for dessert or canning, and a refreshing fruit to eat out of hand. The plant is of rapid growth and easy culture, and in habit similar to the currant. 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



Japanese Wineberry.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

Belongs to the raspberry family. Very hardy; enormously productive and very unique, the canes being covered with purplish red spines. The leaves are dark green above, with silvery gray beneath. The fruit is borne in large clusters, and is of a beautiful translucent appearance, running through all the shades from amber to crimson, as they ripen. A bush in full fruiting is an attractive sight. The fruit is excellent in flavor, surpassing many of the small fruits for canning and making jelly. It should be in every fruit collection. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Columbian. A new variety. Vigorous and hardy; does not sucker. Fruit large, dark red; good shipper; an excellent berry for home or market; very prolific. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Golden Queen. A yellow variety of great merit, similar in habit, quality and size to the Cuthbert. Should be in every home garden. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Loudon. Originated with F. W. Loudon, the veteran horticulturist of Wisconsin. Claimed to be hardier and rather more stocky than Cuthbert. Very productive; has extra-large, dark red, firm berries. Largest and best-flavored mid-season sort. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Marlboro. Hardy, luxuriant grower; productive. Fruit attractive in appearance and of good quality. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Miller. Berries of medium size, bright red; a good, all-round berry for family and market. Very profitable, being a good shipper. Ripens early. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$18 per 1,000.

Thompson's Early. Very early; hardy, vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit of beautiful color, firm, and of fine quality. Ripens before strawberry season is over. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$18 per 1,000.

CAP VARIETIES.

Cumberland. A new wonder in the world of blackcaps. Strong grower; very productive; very large, beautiful berries, similar in quality to the Gregg. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Doolittle's Improved. An old, well-known early variety. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Gregg. Large, of excellent quality and firm, thus being a good shipper. Ripens about the same time as Mammoth Cluster, but is much larger and more productive. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Kansas. A strong, vigorous grower, hardy and prolific; berries of immense size, handsome appearance and excellent quality. Ripens early. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Palmer. Leading late blackcap. Very productive; a strong grower, and ripens with Souhegan. Berries large, of fine quality; one of the best and most productive. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Souhegan. Attractive, jet black, without bloom; of medium size; strong grower, very hardy; so enormously productive as to be very valuable for drying. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.



Dwarf Juneberry.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

Fruit of bright red color, shaped like a strawberry, having innumerable drupes. It stands upright singly, and not in bunches. More novel than useful, as the fruit lacks quality. \$1 per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

Our Blackberries quoted herein are extra-selected stock, grown from root cuttings. This insures an abundant supply of fine, fibrous roots, which it is impossible to obtain in the ordinary sucker plants. They are consequently much stronger, possess greater vitality, and are more certain to bring the desired results at the earliest possible moment. Light plants at one-third less than prices quoted. **Special quotations by the thousand.**

Plant in good soil, in rows 5 or 6 feet apart, the plants 3 or 4 feet apart in the rows. Soon after the fruiting season, or in early spring, cut out all the dead wood. Blackberries should be planted early in the spring, before the buds start. A good top-dressing of stable manure, applied annually, will be conducive to large crops. Keep the ground worked and clean.

Eldorado. A seedling found near El Dorado, Preble county, Ohio, for which the introducer claims superior flavor, large size without core, great hardiness and productiveness. Fruit jet black, borne in large clusters, ripening well together; keeping qualities unsurpassed. 75 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Erie. From the shores of Lake Erie. Claimed to be the best hardy variety yet introduced. As hardy as Snyder, as vigorous as Kittatinny; very productive; free from rust or double blossoms; quality good; fruit as large as Lawton, and ripens between Early Harvest and Wilson Jr. The berry being round, gives it at once a characteristic and very attractive appearance. 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Early Harvest. This is one of the earliest Blackberries yet produced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early. The berry is of fair size, not large, long; a splendid shipper and of good quality. It is hardy and excessively prolific, its greatest fault being its disposition to overbear. While a good berry in other respects, **its distinctive value is its earliness**, ripening, as it does, with the Turner raspberry. 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Kittatinny. Large, juicy, sweet and excellent; hardy and productive. Believed to be the best and most profitable late berry grown. 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Minnewaski. Hardy, vigorous, and very productive. Fruit large, fine, very early; a great market variety. 75c. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

RATHBUN. New and decidedly distinct. Makes few suckers, propagates mostly from the tips, and is a strong grower. Fruit large, glossy black, melting, of superior quality; seeds very small. Good for all purposes, and commands the highest prices. \$1.25 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Snyder. Berries medium or small, but of excellent quality, rich, and free from the sour core of many sorts; hardy, of strong growth and enormously productive; ripens early. 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.



Rathbun Blackberry.

Taylor. Very hardy and productive; ripens later than Snyder, with berries larger and finer flavored. A valuable variety for the north, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Wilson Jr. A seedling of Wilson's Early. Of large size, unsurpassed productiveness, fine flavor and early ripening. Probably the largest and best early Blackberry yet introduced for localities where Wilson's Early succeeds. 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

RASPBERRY-BLACKBERRY, or LOGAN BERRY.

Originated in California. It is a cross between the red raspberry and a blackberry. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

The best of all Dewberries. Earlier than Early Harvest Blackberry, and larger than the Erie. It is a delicious, large, handsome berry of shining jet black color; free from core. A healthy, strong grower; very productive. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

BUFFALO BERRY.

(Shepherdia Argentea.)

Dwarf tree of compact, symmetrical habit. Foliage silvery white; fruit a bright crimson, growing in clusters resembling currants. After being frosted, it becomes rich and palatable, making a fine dessert for midwinter; it is also highly recommended for making jellies. A great novelty and a decided acquisition. Very ornamental, and will doubtless become very popular for lawn planting on account of its beautiful foliage and rich, dense clusters of crimson fruit, borne from early summer through the fall and winter. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

FIGS.

This delicious fruit can be grown as far north as New York if grown in pots and wintered in the cellar or securely protected in open ground. Figs usually bear some fruit the first summer. Their large, luxuriant leaves make them very attractive when growing. In pots they should be pruned to a bushy habit, and not allowed to get too large for convenience or looks. Give them a rich, sandy soil. We offer several of the best varieties adapted to this section. 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.



A Cluster of Logan Berries.

STRAWBERRIES.

The ground for a Strawberry bed should be moderately enriched and thoroughly and deeply worked before planting. Keep the ground perfectly clean and mellow the first year, and allow the plants to spread, but not to bear fruit. After the first season keep the runners pinched off. The beds should be covered with long manure or salt hay in the autumn. This will protect the plants from the severity of winter; also, will help to smother the weeds and keep the fruit clean in summer.

For field culture, plant in rows 3 feet apart, 1 to 2 feet apart in the row; 7,260 to 14,520 plants per acre. For garden culture, plant 1 by 2 feet apart, in narrow beds.

Sorts marked **Per.** have perfect blossoms, and do not need other sorts to fertilize them. Those marked **Imp.** have imperfect blossoms, and require some perfect-flowering sort near by to fertilize them.

Our Strawberry plants quoted herein are put up especially for the retail trade, and are large and finely-rooted—a bunch of fifty of them being fully as large as one hundred ordinarily grown plants. They are dug from young beds which have never yet fruited.



William Belt Strawberry.

Beder Wood. **Per.** A desirable early and productive berry. Bright scarlet fruit, of round, regular form; good quality. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Bismarck. **Per.** Seedling of Bubach, proved to have all the good points of its ancestor. A stronger, finer grower, with large, light scarlet glossy fruit of excellent quality and quite firm. An excellent early variety. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Brandywine. **Per.** This new late variety is hardy and productive. The berries, of excellent quality, are very large, regular and bright, glossy red. A good shipper. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Charles Downing. **Per.** An old and popular variety; good flavor; medium size; moderately firm; reasonably productive; valuable for home or near market. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Crescent Seedling. **Imp.** Very productive; profitable for a near market, but too soft for distant shipment; of medium size and second-rate in quality; grown extensively for market in many sections. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Gandy. **Per.** One of the best late Strawberries yet introduced, and a general favorite with fruit growers. As a choice late sort it is a success; in size, firmness and vigor of plant, quite satisfactory. Berries uniform in size, of bright crimson color; a variety that requires high cultivation, and well repays it. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Glen Mary. Plant vigorous and productive. Berries large, bright red, sweet, rich, of good flavor; medium to late. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Greenville. **Imp.** A new early variety that is working its way to the front on its own merits; has been tested throughout the United States; vigorous and healthy. Fruit large, bright crimson and of good quality. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Haverland. **Imp.** Long, large, early berry of medium quality; very vigorous and productive; valuable for home use. One of the best of recent introduction. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Marshall. **Per.** Large; rich, glossy crimson. Although of great size (one of the largest of the early varieties), the fruit is rarely misshaped. Very early. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Michel's Early. **Per.** One of the earliest; very productive; quality good. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Sharpless. **Per.** Very large; of clear red color, firm, sweet, delicate and of good quality; irregular in form; a most rapid and vigorous grower, with very large foliage. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Wilson's Albany. **Per.** Good size; attractive color; poor quality; a once popular variety, which is now largely superseded in some localities by those of recent introduction, but still very popular in others. \$1 per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000.

Warfield No. 2. **Imp.** A new variety, which succeeds well, and has become one of the leading market varieties. Good size, excellent flavor; dark, brilliant red. Flesh firm. Ripens with the Crescent, but more productive. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Wm. Belt. **Per.** Large, luxuriant grower; very productive of large, brilliant, glossy red fruit that ripens all over without green tips. The berries are larger than Bubach, more perfect in shape, and of better quality. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

NEW PEDIGREE STRAWBERRIES.

The following varieties are the production of leading specialists in this line and are now offered for the first time. Our confidence in the introducers leads us to believe these new sorts worthy of a trial.

Carrie Silvers. Plant and foliage strong, vigorous and healthy; flower imperfect. Enormously productive; berry large, bright red, of good quality and firm; a long-lived productive variety. 75 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Joe. Plant unusually vigorous and long-lived; foliage clean and healthy; flower perfect. Fruit firm and large, continuing so to end of season; form obtuse-conical; very uniform in size; red, with red flesh; quality good; productive and carries its fruit well; season late. 75 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Nettie. Seedling of Bubach and Yale, crossed with Sharpless. Plant and foliage strong and healthy; flower imperfect. Fruit very large, bright red, of delightful quality. Ripens very late; enormously productive. 75 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Reba. Plant vigorous, hardy and long-lived; flower imperfect. Fruit very large, bright red, of good quality, firm; midseason to late. 75 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Robbie. Strong, vigorous, healthy and productive. Berries large, round, bright red, firm, of exceptionally fine quality, ripens very late. A valuable variety. 75 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Stella. Plant exceedingly robust and healthy; flower imperfect. Fruit large, bright red; unusually productive; firm, of fine quality. A seedling of Bubach and Sharpless crossed by Gandy. 75 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

GRAPES.

Grapes will flourish and bear abundantly on almost any good, dry soil, especially if the vines are trained against a building.

We would emphatically urge all farmers and others who have barns or buildings to plant Grape vines about them. Many varieties will do well when thus supported and protected, where they are worthless grown on arbors.

Nor is it necessary to conclude, because some of the more tender varieties will not grow, that others will not succeed. There are kinds adapted to almost every locality that may be grown on a very cheap and simple arbor, or even on single poles or stakes.

Price, unless otherwise quoted, 2-year grade, very fine, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$18 per 100, assorted; 3-year grade, extra selected, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., assorted.

Agawam (ROGERS' No. 15). Large; dark red; sweet, sprightly, pleasant aromatic flavor; vigorous and generally productive.

Brighton. In color, form of bunch and berry, resembles Catawba, combining the sprightliness of that variety with the richness and sweetness of Delaware; vine vigorous, hardy and productive. A most desirable early variety for family use.

Catawba. A very late keeper, of chocolate color; sweet and rich, with pleasant, musky flavor. Does best against buildings.

Champion, or Talman. Bunch compact, medium to large; berries large and black. Vine a strong, vigorous grower; healthy, hardy and productive. Of poor quality, but profitable as a market Grape on account of its extreme earliness.



Campbell's Early Grape. (1-3 natural size.)

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Seedling of Moore's Early. A vigorous, hardy grower, with healthy and abundant foliage which resists mildew. Bears profusely large clusters of fruit, usually shouldered and compact. Berries nearly round, black, with blue bloom; skin thin but tenacious; flesh rather firm, tender, rich, sweet, slightly vinous, with no foxiness or acidity. Ripens early, and hangs on the vine six weeks after ripening. We believe it has come to stay. 2-years, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Concord. The most popular, and one of the most profitable and productive of all hardy Grapes. Bunch and berry large, black, juicy and sweet; early; hardy, vigorous and desirable.

Delaware. Small, light red, skin thin; very juicy, sweet, sprightly flavor. A slow and tender grower; requires a rich soil and a favorable situation on the south side of a building to succeed well.

Diamond. See Moore's Diamond.

Diana. Medium size; pale red; sweet, rich and aromatic; late; hardy. Productive when trained against a building.

Duchess. Medium to large size; greenish white; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, rich, spicy, without pulp; bunch compact; vine strong, vigorous, very productive and hardy; ripens with the Concord.

Eaton. Bunch and berries very large, covered with a heavy blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds; very juicy; vine healthy, hardy and productive. 2-years, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Empire State. A white Grape, for which is claimed handsome clusters, early ripening, productiveness and excellent quality; vine vigorous, and hardy as Concord; recommended as "a healthy, hardy, productive, early-ripening and long-keeping first-class Grape."

Esther. White. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord. Larger than Niagara or Pocklington. Very showy and of fine quality; one of the best white Grapes. 2-years, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Green Mountain. A new, very early white variety. Pulp tender and sweet, with only one or two seeds; bears young and profusely; ranks first in earliness and quality. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Hartford Prolific. An early black Grape, formerly extensively grown, but has been largely superseded by those of better quality.

Iona. Medium; pale red; sweet; vigorous and productive.

Jefferson. This popular variety, resembling the Concord in vigor, hardiness, foliage and wood, is described by Charles Downing as follows: "Vine vigorous, very hardy and productive; leaves large, thick, downy; wood short-jointed; bunch very large, often double-shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish oval, light red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty, crisp, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, spicy." 2-years, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Lady Washington. Vine healthy and vigorous; bunch large and compact; berry large; beautiful pale yellow, tinged with pink when exposed to the sun; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet, and of good quality; ripens a few days after Concord. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Lady. White. Bunch compact and of good size; berry yellowish green; flavor sweet, rich and sprightly.

Lindley (ROGERS' No. 9). Red, juicy, sweet and slightly foxy; resembles the Catawba.

Martha (WHITE CONCORD). Large; pale yellow; strongly resembles Concord in all points except color. Hardy and vigorous.

Moore's Diamond. Vine vigorous, with large, dark, healthy foliage; prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches, slightly shouldered; color, delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge. Its desirable characteristics are earliness, hardiness, healthfulness and good quality.

Moore's Early. One of the best very early Grapes; a seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardiness of vine, but ripens 10 days or 2 weeks earlier than that variety; bunch large; berry round and large, black, with a heavy blue bloom; very good quality.

Moyer. Resembles Delaware; bunches medium; very juicy, sweet and tender; color a rich, dark red; very hardy, excellent keeper, and a good shipper. 2-years, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Niagara. Vine remarkably hardy and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; many bunches weigh 15 to 20 ounces each; berries as large as or larger than Concord's, mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin but tough, and does not crack; quality good; has very little pulp, a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, melting and sweet to the center.

Pocklington. A seedling of Concord, resembling that variety in leaf, vine, habit of growth, hardiness and productiveness; bunch and berry very large; golden yellow; ripens with Concord.

Rockwood. Black. Ripens with Moore's Early. Berries large and delicious in quality; vine healthy, hardy and prolific. 2-years, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Salem (ROGERS' No. 22). Large berries of bright reddish brown, with rich, aromatic flavor.

Telegraph (CHRISTINE). Large, black, juicy, with sweet, agreeable flavor; early and hardy.

Ulster Prolific. A strong, vigorous grower, with good foliage; exceedingly productive; berries medium to large, of a dull copper color, borne in compact, small clusters; skin tough; a good keeper; quality rich; ripens early.

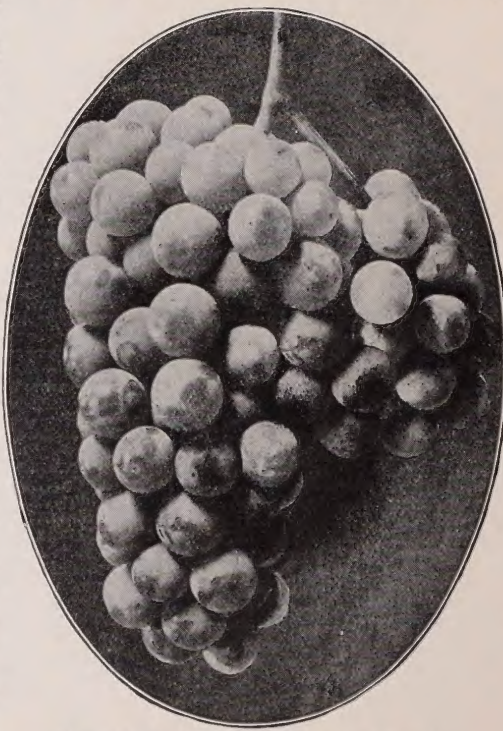
Vergennes. Bunch and berry large, of chocolate color; ripens early and keeps until midwinter.

Wilder (ROGERS' No. 4). One of the best of Rogers' seedlings.

Bunch and berry large, black, with a slight bloom; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; ripens with Concord; very desirable for home use.

Worden. A seedling of Concord; ripens a few days earlier, has a larger berry, and a larger and more compact black bunch; hardy and healthy; of fine quality and very desirable.

Wyoming Red. A decidedly fine, early red Grape. Bunch and berry double the size of Delaware, of same color, and resembles it in flavor. Ripens a week or 10 days before Concord.



Green Mountain Grape. (1-2 natural size.)

VEGETABLE ROOTS AND PLANTS.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

Linnaeus. Plant 3 feet apart each way. Cover with litter in autumn. Strong divided crowns, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; clumps divided in two, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus prefers a rich, light or sandy soil. The ground should be well manured, and dug or plowed very deep. Strike out furrows 3 feet apart, set the plants in the bottom of the furrows, about 10 or 12 inches apart, and cover the crown about 3 inches deep. They may be planted in autumn or early in spring.

Barr's Mammoth. A variety of large size, great productiveness and superior quality. Endorsed by many large Asparagus growers, who have been familiar with it for years. 2-yrs., very fine, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth White. New. A very robust and vigorous grower, making larger and fully as many shoots as Conover's. The shoots remain white as long as they are fit for use. 2-yrs., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Mammoth shoots of quick and vigorous growth, sending up 15 to 20 shoots each season. 2-yrs., fine, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Palmetto. Claimed to be an improvement on Conover's Colossal, in that it yields a much heavier crop, fully as large, and of more even and regular size, nearly a week earlier. Valuable for market-gardeners. 2-yrs., very fine, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

SAGE.

Holt's Mammoth. An exceedingly fine variety, with immense, perfect leaves; never runs to seed. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

HORSE-RADISH.

Horse-Radish Sets. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

HOP VINES.

Golden Cluster. The finest variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

INDEX.

Trees, Deciduous and Evergreen.

	PAGE
Acacia.....	2
Acer.....	5
Alder.....	2
Amelanchier.....	2
Arborvitæ.....	2
Ash.....	8, 9, 11
Beech.....	2, 7
Birch.....	3, 7
Catalpa.....	3
Cherry, Black Wild.....	3
Cherry, Bird.....	3
Cherry, Flowering.....	3
Cherry, Weeping.....	7
Chestnuts.....	34
Cephalotaxus.....	9
Cupressus.....	9
Cypress.....	9
Dogwood.....	3, 7
Elm.....	3, 7
Fir.....	9
Ginkgo.....	3
Hickory.....	35
Holly.....	20
Hornbeam.....	3
Horse Chestnut.....	3
Judas Tree.....	4
Juniper.....	9
Kœlreuteria.....	4
Larch.....	4
Linden.....	4
Liquidambar.....	4
Magnolia.....	4
Maples.....	5
Maples, Japan.....	6
Mountain Ash.....	2, 7
Mulberry, Weeping.....	7
Oak.....	5
Osage Orange.....	11
Paulownia.....	5
Peach, Flowering.....	5
Pine.....	9
Platanus.....	5
Poplar.....	5
Ptelea.....	6
Retinospora.....	10
Rhus.....	6
Spruce.....	10

	PAGE
Sweet Gum.....	10
Sciadopitys.....	10
Thorn.....	6
Tulip.....	6
Willow.....	6, 7
Yellow Wood.....	6
Yew.....	10

Shrubs, Deciduous and Evergreen.

Althæa.....	11, 12
Almond.....	12
Andromeda.....	13
Aralia.....	12
Azalea.....	13, 19
Baccharis.....	13
Berberis.....	11, 13, 19
Box, Bush.....	19, 20
Buckthorn.....	11, 13
Callicarpa.....	13
Calycanthus.....	13
Caryopteris.....	13
Clethra.....	13
Clematis.....	21
Colutea.....	13
Corylus.....	13
Cotoneaster.....	13, 19
Cytisus.....	13
Crab Apple.....	14
Currant.....	13
Deutzia.....	14
Dogwood.....	14
Elaeagnus.....	15
Elder.....	15
Euonymus.....	14
Halesia.....	15
Honeysuckle.....	15
Hydrangea.....	16
Hypericum.....	16
Indigo Bush.....	16
Japan Quince.....	16
Jasminum.....	16
Judas Tree.....	16

	PAGE
Laurel.....	20
Lilac.....	16
Mahonia.....	20
Magnolias, Dwarf.....	16
Mock Orange.....	17
Pæonia, Tree.....	17
Pea Tree.....	17
Plum.....	17
Privet.....	11, 17
Rhododendrons.....	19
Rhodotypus.....	17
Snowball.....	18
Snowberry.....	17
Sophora.....	17
Spiræa.....	17, 18
Styrax Japonica.....	18
Syringa.....	16
Tamarisk.....	18
Thorn.....	6, 20
Viburnum.....	18
Weigela.....	18

Vines and Climbers.

Actinidia.....	21
Akebia.....	21
Ampelopsis.....	21
Aristolochia.....	21
Bignonia.....	21
Bittersweet.....	21
Cinnamon Vine.....	21
Clematis.....	21
Chinese Matrimony Vine.....	22
Dolichos.....	22
Glycine.....	22
Honeysuckle.....	22
Ivy, Irish.....	22
Jasmine.....	22
Moonflower.....	22
Silk Vine.....	22
Wistaria.....	22

Roses.

All sorts.....	23, 24
----------------	--------

Hardy Perennials.

Aquatics.....	20
Grasses, Ornamental.....	26
Hibiscus.....	26
Hemerocallis.....	26

	PAGE
Hollyhocks.....	25
Iris.....	25
Peonies, Herbaceous.....	26
Phlox, Perennial Garden.....	26
Tritoma.....	26
Yucca.....	26

Bulbs for Summer Bedding.

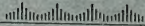
Caladium.....	27
Cannas.....	27
Dahlias.....	27

Fruits and Nuts.

Apples.....	29
Apricots.....	33
Blackberries.....	37
Buffalo Berry.....	37
Cherries.....	31
Crab Apples.....	29
Currants.....	35
Dewberry.....	37
Figs.....	37
Gooseberries.....	35
Grapes.....	38, 39
Juneberry, Dwarf.....	36
Mulberries.....	33
Nectarines.....	33
Nuts.....	34, 35
Peaches.....	32
Pears.....	30
Persimmons.....	33
Plums.....	31, 32
Quinces.....	32
Raspberries.....	36
Raspberry-Blackberry, or Logan Berry.....	37
Strawberries.....	38
Strawberry-Raspberry.....	36
Walnut.....	35
Wineberry, Japanese.....	36

Vegetable Roots and Plants.

Asparagus.....	40
Horse-Radish.....	40
Hop Vines.....	40
Rhubarb.....	40
Sage.....	40



Avenue and Street Planting.

Our magnificent blocks of Sugar and Norway Maples, Oaks, Lindens, Elms and Ashes speak for themselves as to our ability to supply Trees for this purpose, and to please both the taste and the pocket-book.

Parks and Cemeteries.

We have a very fine collection of Shrubs, Vines and Trees suitable for planting for immediate effect. We have done a great deal of just such planting, and, having an intimate knowledge of the requirements of such grounds, feel the confidence that experience gives in being able to please the most fastidious.

Greenhouse Plants.

Palms, Ferns, Orchids and Stove Plants of every description. We are prepared to furnish selected specimens of every Variety. Our care and attention in executing such orders have earned us many complimentary testimonials.

Our Friends Stay with Us.

We never regard the present transaction with any one as the last one we are likely to have with them, but as a preliminary to future business. We believe this has much to do with the fact that our customers remain our customers year after year.

Landscape Gardening.

We are prepared to attend to all the details of the landscape art, including a topographical survey by an experienced engineer, grading, locating and making roads and drives, draining, arranging and planting trees, shrubs and vines for ornamentation on lawns or in parks and cemeteries; also, the selection of desirable sorts for orchards or fruit gardens, and shall be pleased to correspond with any who are needing the services of a landscape architect.

Having an Immense Stock

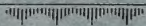
from which to make selections, we claim that our facilities to render full satisfaction in the way of laying out grounds and in new planting are unsurpassed.

Bedding Plants.

Our assortments of Coleus and Geraniums are large, and embrace the best varieties. We have also a fine stock of other Bedding and Basket Plants. Prices low; given on application.

Estimates.

When assortments of Trees, Plants or Shrubs are wanted in quantity, send us a list for an estimate of cost, as we are frequently able to make some reductions in price on such orders.



1900
